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BANKER SEES NEW WAY TO PROSPERITY

Would Extend War Debts at Low Rates so Nations Could Buy Goods

BELIEVES PRESIDENT CAN CLEAR THE ROAD

Favors Federal Commission to Study Best Plan to Restore Confidence

By H. B. ELLISTON
Staff Correspondent
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—It is recognized in banking circles that the turning of the corner in the present business depression is largely dependent at this stage upon a revival of confidence in the future.

It is likewise recognized that example is the only means of winning back that confidence. Obviously example should be forthcoming, among men, from the leaders of business, and, among nations, from the leading creditor countries.

This is the point of view suggested by S. R. Bertron, of Bertron, Griscom & Co., investment bankers who has sponsored a plan which, he thinks, would do more than anything else to restore this confidence.

He suggests the appointment by President Hoover of a non-partisan commission for the purpose of presenting to Congress a scheme showing how repayments of both principal and interest of the so-called intergovernmental debts could be utilized best to world-wide advantage.

As is apparent from his suggestion, Mr. Bertron is one of those observers who traces the present depression through the speculative period to its origin in the World War and the disturbances that followed it.

"Overburdened with debt, principally to the United States, Europe has the greatest difficulty in providing gold wherewith to make due payments," he said. "The debtors had hoped that these obligations could largely be met by exports to this country. Our recent extravagant rise in the tariff has rendered that possibility well-nigh hopeless.

"To find the gold wherewith to meet these payments will be exceedingly difficult, and in some cases impossible. The greater part of the world's supply of the yellow metal is concentrated in America and in

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

International Mail Time Cut in Plans for New Air Routes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA—As a result of the conference between W. Irving Glover, Assistant Postmaster-General of the United States, and P. T. Coolican, Assistant Deputy Postmaster-General of Canada, both countries have agreed to cooperate in aerial mail services that promise to cut hours and even days from the time between posting and delivery.

The proposed aerial link between Winnipeg and St. Paul, Minneapolis, provides that western Canadian mail addressed to Europe is to be diverted at Manitoba's capital to the proposed United States Atlantic service, which, Mr. Glover says, will start from New York, Baltimore, or Charleston, W. Va., depending upon weather conditions, and reach Europe via Bermuda and the Azores. He regards the Bermuda-Azores route as the most desirable method also of linking Europe with Central and South America.

As part of the proposed air route from Calgary through Fort McMurray into Alaska and across to Asia, definite progress is already being made, Mr. Coolican said, to set up aerial routes between Calgary and Vancouver. As soon as communication has been established to the coast by air, the United States would link up with it at Lethbridge, Alberta, and Vancouver, by striking north from Great Falls, Mont., and Seattle, Wash.

As for mail for eastern Canada from the prairies, it is suggested that by carrying it via the United States Air Lines to Detroit and thence to Montreal, a saving of 38 hours will be made. Toronto mail by the same route would save 40 hours. Canadian officials also are considering speeding up of Atlantic mail by ship-to-shore flights at Belle Isle, off Newfoundland. By meeting ships at Belle Isle a saving of 48 hours can be effected between Montreal and British ports. A trial flight was made to the ship carrying R. B. Bennett, the Prime Minister, to the Imperial Conference, and proved satisfactory. Of course, the proposed international all-air route would be considerably faster.

THE MONITOR INDEX

SATURDAY, DEC. 13, 1930

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 18
Sporting News—Page 14
Financial News—Pages 16 and 17

FEATURES

Book Reviews and Literary News 8
Home Building, Equipment, Gardening ... 7
Art News and Comment—Theatrical News 8
Music of the World—Theatrical News.... 9
Interior Decoration and Antiques.. 10 and 11
Educational 12
The Home Forum 13
Clean in Mind and Body
[With French Translation]
Radio—Aviation 15
Daily Features 21
Editorials 22

Profit-Making Parish Has No Need of Taxes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Stockholm

THE parish of Orsa, in the province of Dalecarlia—often called "the heart of Sweden"—at the north end of the Lake Siljan, is known as "Sweden's richest parish." The inhabitants in this parish pay no local taxes. This state of affairs is due to the fact that the parish owns extensive and valuable forests, the yield of which is large enough to cover all community expenses.

This year the parish budget, thanks to the community forests, showed a surplus of profits over expenses of 115,665 crowns (about $30,438).

Accord Found on Legislature of United India

Report Drafted Also Lists Subjects to Come Under Federal Control

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON—A further stage in the elimination of the less controversial issues in the Indian Round Table conference has been reached.

A report has been drafted, in which representatives, not only of British India but also of the Princes participated, in which they have provisionally agreed that the Indian federal legislature shall comprise two chambers, and they have appended a comprehensive list of subjects which should come under federal control.

The subcommittee which drew up the report declares that "a most encouraging degree of agreement" has been reached on three of the four items referred to it—namely the component elements of the federation, the type of the federal legislature, and the number of chambers of which it should consist.

The fourth item—the powers and responsibilities of the federal executive, the subcommittee decided could not be separated from the question of the relations between the federal executive and the Crown and therefore refrained from reporting. It is expected that the next plenary session will instruct the subcommittee to deal with these two items together.

Provincial Reorganization

Discussing the component elements of the federation, the subcommittee refrains from touching on the delicate question of reorganization of the provinces of British India which is still a matter of acute differences of opinion which Ramsay MacDonald, the Prime Minister, hopes to reconcile at least in part during the week-end at Chequers where he has invited some 30 Moslem and Hindu delegates who are attending the conference.

On the more general issue the subcommittee declares the component elements of the new state which the conference hopes to call into being should be the federating provinces of British India and such Indian states or groups of states as may enter federation. Provision should be made for the subsequent entry of other states which do not come in at the beginning.

As far as British India is concerned the federating organism will be neither the government of British India as it exists at present nor autonomous provinces released from the existing central tie.

Derivation of Powers

The process of federation will involve the establishment of an entirely new state, deriving its powers in part from the powers which the Indian states agree to concede to the Crown to be placed at the disposal of the new federation, and in part from transfer to it of such powers of the central Indian government and provincial governments as may be agreed upon.

The federal Legislature would consist of two chambers each containing representatives of British India and the Indian states in proportion to be decided later. The method of choosing representatives from the states will be left to the states themselves. The

(Continued on Page 18, Column 1)

G. O. P. LEADERS IN THE SENATE SEEKING PEACE

Declare, However, Hoover Must Coöperate or Lose Support

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
STAFF CORRESPONDENT
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Efforts to calm troubled waters and restore friendly relations between the President and Senate Republican leaders marked the Dec. 13-14 week-end, following a period of tension which resulted from the Chief Executive's policy of vigorous individual action.

The issue revolved about the President's determination to defend himself against congressional attack. Senate Republican leaders insist that the Chief Executive confer with them before issuing critical statements.

They maintain that statements such as he issued on Dec. 9, vigorously criticizing congressional projects for emergency relief, did more harm than good, and that, unless they are consulted in such matters, they can no longer be responsible for orderly legislative procedure.

For a few days it appeared that this issue between the President and the Administration senators might strengthen the ranks of those opposing the Chief Executive's policies. It appeared that some of the regular Republicans were being swerved toward the ranks of the Democratic-Insurgent coalition, which has engaged in a long-standing partisan controversy with the President.

The significance of such a shift lies in the fact that the regular Republicans, while far from the most dependable party collaborators, are nevertheless the sole element in the Senate upon whom the President can put any permanent reliance.

The issue between the President and the Republican leaders is far from settled; there is, it is evident, considerable outspokenness that must be smoothed over. The situation is considered extremely delicate, one that might easily be precipitated into a far-reaching disturbance.

Appears to Be Following Advice

The difference between the President and administration Senators over a militant policy by him toward the Senate is particularly interesting

(Continued on Page 18, Column 1)

Italy Abolishes Holiday Marking March on Rome

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—After a brief, uneventful session the Italian Chamber rose on Dec. 12 for the Christmas recess and will reassemble in February to examine the estimates for the next financial year.

The most important bill discussed during the present session was for altering the dates of certain national festivities. One provision of this bill was the abolition of the fête of Sept. 20, celebrating the Italian entry into Rome and its fall from temporal power and its substitution in the calendar of national holidays by Feb. 11, the anniversary of the signing of the Lateran treaty.

Ezio Garibaldi, deputy, a grandson of Giuseppe Garibaldi, spoke against the bill, regretting the abolition of the holiday on Sept. 20, which date he thought should be considered as marking the completion of national unity.

Before a vote was taken, Benito Mussolini, the Prime Minister, made a long statement, explaining the motives which induced the Fascist Government to abolish that holiday. So long as the Roman question remained unsettled, he said, its observance was logical because it reaffirmed Italian determination to remain in Rome, in spite of the continued protests of the Pope against its occupation by Italian troops. But after the Pope formally renounced the Roman church's claim over Rome that holiday lost all its significance, more especially as the holiday in recent years had become "a useless, melancholy Masonic display."

Wales May Reopen Old Gold Mines Which Furnished Ring for Queen Mary

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DOLGELLY, North Wales — The magic word, "gold," has roused to a state of enthusiasm the sleepy little North Wales village of Dolgelly, tucked away among the mountains in the Mawddach Valley, where a government inquiry was held recently into the possibility of reopening and developing the old gold-mining industry in Merionethshire.

The existence of gold in Wales is a tradition. Queen Mary and her daughter, Princess Mary, were both married with rings of pure Welsh gold. Government statistics show that £57,000 worth of the precious metal was extracted from the Gwynfynydd mines alone.

But to talk with the folk of Dolgelly is to realize that he gold hidden in their hills is more than a commercial proposition; it is a romance. An elusive Eldorado seems forever to be just outside their grasp, providing a wealth of strange tales, full of Celtic glamour and mystery, which thrill the cozy cottage firesides in the long dark winter evenings.

Various companies have at different times worked the mines. Some were successful for a while; but all have failed eventually, owing, it is said, to inefficient management, financial speculation, poor milling, or generally uneconomical machinery.

But many an experienced Dolgelly miner has "feathered his nest," so the story goes, from his home-crushed quartz when the mines were idle. The workings have not been cleaned out for years but rich seams of gold are supposed to run from the coast at Barmouth right under the sea to the Wicklow Mountains in Ireland.

Old Davy Jones and his friends like to tell of a time when crushing hammers resounded from almost every cottage on the lonely road to Festiniog. They recount how men knew every inch of the way about the dark subterranean passages and gouged out the gold from the rock; while at night time, when they stopped work, they smeared clay or dirt over the glittering patches to guard their secret till their return.

The Merioneth Mining Development Committee has been formed to secure the support and guidance of the Government in reviving the industry. A survey of the field has been made by the Ministry of Mines and a full report is expected before the end of 1930.

Dolgelly is optimistic about the result of the report. But whatever happens, there is not likely to be another gold rush, for "claims" were long ago staked out.

Public Utilities Ownership General in Europe, but There Are Outstanding Exceptions

Denmark, Spain, Italy Shine Under Private Management, but Sweden, Under State, Does Even Better—England Partial to Government Services

PUBLIC UTILITY SERIES—No. 17

In view of widespread questioning as to the efficacy of state regulation of public utilities in the United States, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is presenting a series of 18 articles on "The Control of Public Utilities." This series will close in the next issue of the Monitor.

By A. RUSSELL
Member of the Editorial Staff of the Municipal Journal of London

By A. G. LIAS
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—"Does public ownership pay? Are the people satisfied to have councils or boards or commissioners running a lot of businesses instead of leaving these things to companies or individual traders?"

Such questions are asked by many official deputations from abroad when visiting London, Cardiff, Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield or Glasgow, to see how British local authorities carry on business in gas, electricity, water, tramways, buses, markets, swimming baths, abattoirs and sundry other matters.

Visitors perceive a range of enterprises so varied that even some municipal airdromes are in existence, and a network of them is probable in the near future. As a matter of course the list must have weak points somewhere, yet so firmly rooted is the policy that no candidate at election time could hope for victory by urging

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

LONDON—Is it possible to solve the ancient controversy about the comparative efficiency of public and private ownership by a comparison of the merits and demerits of national telephone and telegraph services in Europe and the United States?

It certainly ought to be. In the United States both of these methods of communication are operated privately. Throughout the whole of Europe the telegraphs are run by the state and generally, though not always, the telephones also. Moreover, two important countries in Europe, Spain and Italy, have had experience with both private and state ownership. On the face of it there should be no difficulty in drawing definite and final conclusions from such testimony.

Take first Italy. During the past four or five years since telephone service there was placed in the hands of a private company the number of

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

NEW PROSPERITY ERA IS ASSERTED TO BE IMMINENT

Curb on High Money Rates Urged by Alvan T. Simonds to Avoid Depressions

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FITCHBURG, Mass.—"We are about to enter a new era of prosperity," says Alvan T. Simonds, president of the Simonds Saw & Steel Company.

Discussing business conditions in his publication, Looking Ahead, Mr. Simonds stressed the necessity that business leaders and bankers look into the future and make preparations in order that such depression as that which began in 1929 will not occur again.

The present depression was perhaps chiefly due to excessive speculation in 1929, Mr. Simonds said. He pointed out that commercial rates in 1919 and the first half of 1920 exercised a relative influence much greater than in 1929 and that business excesses were probably equally to blame with speculations in 1919-1920. He said that something must be done to discover these impelling forces in time to counteract their disastrous effect.

A business revival is forecast, Mr. Simonds believes, by "the present upward movement in money rates reversed (that is the filling up of the credit reservoirs), from December, 1929, to date." There is a possibility that the forecast will not prove correct, he said, but "we believe it will prove true."

"The particular point we wish to stress now is this," he continues. "If business revives through 1931 to another cyclical peak in the first half of 1932, let us make sure that the unseen forces acting during the revival and impelling business down into

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Holland Increases Liquor Excise Duty

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMSTERDAM, Holland — An increase of the excise duty on liquor from 180 florins ($72) per hectoliter to 200 florins has been approved by the Second Chamber by 57 votes against 33. It is expected that this will mean an annual increase in excise receipts of 4,000,000 florins. The new measure is one of several contemplated to remedy a 9,000,000 florins deficit in the 1931 budget. Dr. D. T. de Geer, Finance Minister, stated that no increase in bootlegging was expected, as a considerable lowering of the excise duty one and a half years ago from 300 florins to 180, brought no increase of liquor consumption and stopped smuggling entirely.

The present slight increase leaves the excise duty low enough to make smuggling unremunerative. There is a general feeling in the Netherlands, supported by statistics that liquor consumption is gradually decreasing, as the considerable increase in population is not reflected in the proportionate increase of the amount of liquor consumed.

JAPAN AND PANAMA SIGN TRADE TREATY

PANAMA CITY, R. P. (By U. P.)—Japan and Panama have ratified a trade treaty giving full rights of travel and commerce to nationals of both countries. Article 10 of the treaty provides that the provisions of the agreement do not apply to the Canal Zone where a most favored nation clause is dependent upon "stipulations agreed to or in the future agreed to between Panama and the United States." The treaty covers three years and becomes effective immediately.

REVOLT CRUSHED, REBELS FLEEING, SPAIN REPORTS

Federals Close In on Jaca, After Signal Victory Near Ayerbe

MADRID (AP)—In a battle near the town of Ayerbe at dawn Dec. 13, federal troops took a hundred prisoners, seized rebel equipment and drove a revolting regiment of infantry back upon the garrison town of Jaca, where rebellion flared the day before.

General Berenguer, the Prime Minister, asserted the engagement had terminated the revolt and that federal troops were in control of the Jaca area.

The Prime Minister made this announcement after a brief audience with King Alfonso. The loyal troops from Saragossa, he said, continued a march on Jaca after the battle.

It was a nice bit of tactics which routed the rebels, the general said. Two strong units converged upon Ayerbe from different angles and caught the rebel forces of about 1000 men in a sort of nutcracker at the Ayerbe mountain pass. Gen. Jorge Fernandéz Herdia was in command of the federals.

Eight rebel officers, none of whom was identified in the dispatches, were among the captives. They are to be court-martialed immediately.

From the General's account of the battle, it appeared the rebels fled before superior forces across the rough, snowbound country, leaving munitions and equipment behind.

"The forces which left Saragossa," said the Premier, "joined a detachment from Huesca and fell upon the rebels. There were many casualties and the artillery and motortrucks of the rebellious faction fell into the hands of the loyal troops."

He also disclosed airplanes flew over the rebel lines showering pamphlets promising immunity to all who would surrender and heavy punishment for those who did not.

The name of Maj. Ramona Franco, the stormy young aviator who recently escaped from a military prison, continued to arise in discussions of the origins of this revolt.

Peruvian Army Fliers Top Peaks of the Andes

LIMA, Peru (AP)—An Army airplane, piloted by Capt. Manuel Escalante, Dec. 12 successfully flew across the Andes from Lima to Huaraz.

A similar flight attempted the day before by Lieut.-Commander Carlos Zegarra and Army Pilot Francisco Sales Torres was unsuccessful when they were forced to make a landing at Alja.

Is Unemployment Due to Overproduction ?

This is one of the questions to be discussed in 10 articles on

"Meeting the Economic Crisis"

which will appear in the Monitor Dec. 15-26.

The first article, written by Dr. Gustav Cassel, recognized world authority on economics and finance, will be published

MONDAY

JOBS INCREASE AS CITIES PUSH BUILDING WORK

200,000 More Employed Now Than Last Year, Woods Is Advised

An increase over last year of 200,000 in the number employed on public construction projects throughout the country indicates success of the plea for speeding up of this type of work. Unemployment in many large centers has been relieved in this way, Col. Arthur Woods, head of the President's committee, is advised.

A trade improvement is indicated in Massachusetts by a report showing an increase in store employment. Encouragement also is given by the announcement that 1000 men will be selected to help in the holiday mail rush in that State.

The situation is eased for 9000 employees of an electrical concern in several cities who are guaranteed 50 weeks' work next year. This plan also has been followed by an employee-controlled concern in Indianapolis, Ind.

San Francisco has found work for many through a central committee.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—At least 200,000 more employees are engaged on public building projects this year than at this time last year, it is estimated by Col. Arthur Woods, chairman of the President's Emergency Committee for Employment, on the basis of reports he has received.

Mayors of 210 cities, replying to inquiries from the committee, have reported that 11 per cent more workers are employed now. In November, 1930, a total of 248,784 were employed in public works construction. In November, 1929, the employees on such projects in the same cities numbered 224,698.

These figures are construed by Colonel Woods to show that marked success has attended one of the principal efforts of the Administration to increase employment in the field of public construction. Mayors and city governments have coöperated with the effort of the President and the national committee to give workers employment in this field, Colonel Woods said the reports indicated.

A sharp increase in the number of workers on federal aid road projects also has been noted within the last few months, Colonel Woods stated. A total of 288,732 men are on the pay roll of federal aid roads, as of Nov. 1, 1930. In 1929 on the same date the number of workers was 259,206. States have rapidly been qualifying for federal aid on the road projects, and employment has shown an increase of 21 per cent within the last few months.

Of the 363 cities which have been asked for statistics on municipal employees, the largest increases in employment were reported from New Britain, Conn., and Mishawaka, Ind.

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

Artificial Silk From Peat Bogs is German Plan

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MUNICH—The possibility of getting artificial silk from peat bogs at a lower cost than other artificial silks comes in a new mechanical and chemical process now being considered in Germany, by which about 30 to 35 per cent of natural peat is turned into peat-cellulose. From this cellulose textiles, paper, film, gramophone records and—the inventors claim—artificial silk can be made. The process was invented in Czechoslovakia and is already past the laboratory stage.

During the World War, when all textiles became scarce, an attempt had been made in Germany to produce material with the fibrous matter of peat, but the material proved hard and apt to break. It is hoped that with new and improved methods satisfactory results will be reached.

The Reich suggests that the moorland in Southern Bavaria, amounting to 500,000 acres, being a favorable soil for growing willows, be turned into osier plantations, thereby providing to some extent the 220,000 cwt. of osier which Germany now imports annually. The Reich proposes to give short credits for this purpose at the rate of 5½ per cent.

Succeeds in Task of Forming Cabinet



JULES THEODORE STEEG

Paris Radicals Offer Ministry to Doumergue

Briand to Retain Post in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—The Cabinet of Jules Theodore Steeg, the formation of which brings to end an eight-day ministerial crisis of unusual complexity, is by no means a coalition Cabinet of conciliation which three different statesmen have been trying to establish during the last week.

Rather it is a fighting Cabinet of the Left which bears striking similarity to that formed by another Radical leader, Camille Chautemps, last February which enjoyed a parliamentary existence of only four hours.

It differs from the Chautemps Ministry principally in that certain individuals belonging to one of the Center groups in the Chamber of Deputies, known as Left Republicans, notably Georges Leygues, former Premier who receives the important portfolio of Minister of the Interior, have been persuaded to take part in it.

This group itself, however, along with other principal Center groups, whose deviation to the Right or Left frequently determines the fate of government, has officially refused to pledge its support to M. Steeg. He is, therefore, dependent for continuance in power upon the votes of Radical deputies in the Chamber who can only muster a parliamentary majority so long as the Socialists vote with them.

Socialists Hold Control

Thus the Socialists, of whose participation in the Government there has not been any question, again occupy the important strategic position in that the Radical Cabinet cannot endure without their votes.

Aristide Briand continues at the helm in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In spite of the attacks made upon his policy in recent months there has never been any serious question of supplanting him by anyone else. If M. Steeg had not been able to form a cabinet M. Briand would almost certainly have been asked to try his hand.

M. Steeg keeps for himself the portfolio of Colonies, for which his career in North Africa has given him special qualifications. At the Ministry of Justice Henri Chéron continues in the post given to him by André Tardieu when Raoul Peret recently resigned as the result of his alleged implication in the Oustric affair.

A new Ministry of National Economy, formerly an undersecretaryship, has been formed and intrusted to Louis Loucheur.

The Finance portfolio passes from the hands of M. Tardieu's close collaborator, Paul Reynaud, into those of Louis Germain-Martin, M. Tardieu's Minister of the Budget.

Another of M. Tardieu's closest associates, André Maginot, vanishes from the War Ministry to make place for Louis Barthou, whose efforts to form a Cabinet a week ago were futile.

In general the names of M. Tardieu's late colleagues are notable by their absence from the new Cabinet list, in which those of such Radical chieftains as Messrs. Chautemps, Ed-

(Continued on Page 18, Column 3)

Goddard Rocket-Ship Ready to Depart for Unknown Space Toward the Moon

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A rocket airship which will ascend to the outer layers of the earth's atmospheric strata and return bringing records of atmospheric and gravity conditions at present unknown now stands in the plains of New Mexico almost ready for a voyage into unexplored space, according to the annual report of Charles G. Abbot, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, on Dec. 12.

The rocket ship, which Dr. R. H. Goddard of Clark University, Worcester, Mass., has been building for many years, is now completed and waits only for automatic recording devices, the report says, "to insure a successful practical flight to the outer layers of the atmosphere, and its return with the first records of an unknown region."

Dr. Goddard has finally worked out a scheme for the propulsion of his rocket by a steady combustion of hydrocarbon in liquid oxygen. Final tests have demonstrated the practicability of the device as regards the flow of liquid, the ascent of the rocket, and its rapid motion in air, the report states. He has developed stabilizers which make it possible to direct its course.

Due to Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's recommendation, financial support for Dr. Goddard's experiment is now assured by the Guggenheim Fund and work is going on under the auspices of an advisory committee.

In the report Dr. Abbot also lists a discovery which he says may make it possible to predict weather a week in advance. This is the discovery that an average change of 0.8 per cent in the sun appears to cause a temperature change of approximately five degrees Fahrenheit in Washington. It is the work of the astrophysical observatory.

Dr. Abbot is also very pleased over the recent appropriation of Congress of $6,500,000 for new wings to the natural history building which will provide both increased exhibition space and many new laboratories for the preservation and study of collections.

FRESH FORCES TO BE THROWN AGAINST WETS

Dry Leaders Plan to Bring Business and Industry Under Their Banner

PRESIDENTIAL RACE IN 1932 OBJECTIVE

New Strategy Board to Announce Program at Meeting in Washington on Feb. 23

By RICHARD L. STROUT
STAFF CORRESPONDENT
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Efforts of the political dry movement of the United States have now turned definitely to the enlistment of commerce and industry behind its banner.

Decision of the 30 or more big dry groups composing the national conference of organizations supporting the Eighteenth Amendment to organize a new board of strategy was the outgrowth of the belief that drastic, decisive and immediate action was necessary to bring national elements outside organized prohibition into the fight. The fight in view was the presidential race of 1932, and the element sought before any other was Big Business.

The final word in the new campaign has yet to be said. The conference named a committee of 12, later increased to 16, to undertake plans which will put the prohibition fight on the broadest basis that it has had since before passage of the Eighteenth Amendment.

The argument has been that the industrial and business elements of the country who favor prohibition for the practical and direct advantages it has given to the workers and employers alike will not give active support to a dry leadership largely in control of the nation's church element.

The Secret Behind Move

This is the real secret behind the new move. The committee of 16 will prepare plans which, in turn, will be reported back to the whole membership of delegates from 30 or more component organizations of the national conference, at a special meeting to be held in the capital on Feb. 23. At this time the report of the committee will be made.

This procedure is highly unusual in the dry campaign. Some declare it marks a new phase of the prohibition movement. It is a reflection of the real possibility of prohibition suffering a reverse, not through lack of a majority in the nation as a whole, but through inability to mobilize that majority behind one candidate, through a set of fortuitous circumstances. Put in a nutshell, it means that the presidential standard-bearer of prohibition in 1932 might go down to defeat because of politcial events having nothing to do with prohibition.

That, according to dry leaders, might produce a third party, and that is the last thing that most dry leaders desire.

A new indication that there is a widespread demand for a broader basis of dry leadership was in the address delivered by Clinton N. Howard, chairman of the National United Committee for Law Enforcement. The annual convention of this committee was the final act of the week of sessions of dry organizations. Mr. Howard, who is one of the members of the dry strategy, declared that the drys needed a new and broader basis of organization to win in the coming contest. It was an echo of statements made in public and private, in the past week's conferences.

The National Conference of Organizations Supporting the Eighteenth Amendment was itself formed as an element behind which groups not connected with the church might cooperate, it was asserted, and the time has come to go a step further in the same path.

Leader in Proposal

One of the prominent leaders in the proposal for a broader basis of leadership has been Dr. Daniel Poling of New York, head of the International Christian Endeavor and editor of the Christian Herald. Those sharing his views declared that two elements are requisite for eventual dry victory—the new voters who have come to manhood without experience of the old saloon, and secondly, the business and commercial interests. Strategy that won the Eighteenth Amendment, the group declared, will not hold it unless new methods are adopted.

A more secular leadership and greater unity is required for one thing, it was insisted, and some members of this group have even gone so far as to demand that the national leadership should be separated from church control altogether. A "business leadership" under which the indifference of commerce and industry to the need of protecting the advantages won by prohibition could be dispelled was urged by some speakers.

The possibility of discord which was threatened at some stages by the proposal was obviated by the plan to set up a "strategy" committee under Ella A. Boole, head of the W. C. T. U., to seek to work out plans for a unified organization for all groups, and for a new set-up that would supplement but not supplant existing agencies. This committee will pay particular attention to a program for arousing business sentiment in the country in behalf of the dry law. On its report, two months hence, will be based future dry strategy.

McNINCH AVERS HE IS DEMOCRAT, BUT INDEPENDENT

Power Board Appointee Is Heard as Senate Committee Closes Inquiry

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee concluded its investigation of the qualifications of the Federal Power Commission appointees, Dec. 12, after learning from Frank R. McNinch, of Charlotte, N. C., that he is an "independent Democrat" and that he has no connection with power companies.

Charges have been made against Mr. McNinch on both these scores. Because of the fact that he headed the Anti-Smith Democratic Committee of his state in 1928 and voted for President Hoover, supported the Republican congressional candidate in his district and failed to vote for any senatorial candidate in the November elections, there are Democrats that hold that he is not eligible as a representative of their party.

Committee members pointed out that Mr. McNinch must have been appointed as a Democrat by President Hoover, inasmuch as three other members are regarded as Republicans. The law provides that not more than three members shall belong to the same party.

Mr. McNinch told the committee that he supported all Democratic nominees in his State in the last two elections except in the three cases mentioned, and that he had been a lifelong Democrat. He was informed by Harry B. Dawes (D.), Senator from Missouri, however, that the whole North Carolina congressional delegation doubted whether he could be classed as a Democrat.

No power company contributed directly or indirectly to the anti-Smith fund of which he had charge in 1928, Mr. McNinch told the committee. He admitted that the source of $6000 of the $30,906 expended by the committee was still unknown to him, but said that he had been assured that it was not power money. His committee opposed the election of Governor Smith because of his stand on prohibition and immigration and his Tammany connection, Mr. McNinch said, adding that its members did not all support Mr. Hoover, however.

Mr. McNinch told the committee that he had "not been too friendly to the public utility interests," and had never been "purposely unfair to them."

The Senate Committee will meet Dec. 15 to vote on the names of the appointes.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Power Output Higher on Atlantic Seaboard

INDICATIONS of improvement in business conditions along the Atlantic seaboard are revealed in the latest reports on electric output by subsidiaries of the National Electric Power Company, a part of the Middle West Utilities system.

The reports show that output by these companies during November exceeded that of the same month last year by 4.1 per cent, whereas October output was only 1.6 per cent greater than for the corresponding period of 1929.

It also was shown that kilowatt hour output for the current year to Dec. 6 exceeded that of the similar period last year by 6.3 per cent.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and continued cold tonight; Sunday increasing cloudiness with slowly rising temperature; moderate to fresh north winds shifting to northeast Sunday; the minimum temperature tonight will be near 20.

Southern New England: Partly cloudy and continued cold tonight; Sunday increasing cloudiness with slowly rising temperature; followed by rain or snow in the afternoon or at night; fresh north winds shifting to northeast Sunday.

Northern New England: Partly cloudy tonight; colder in southeastern Maine; Sunday increasing cloudiness followed by snow in New Hampshire and Vermont; fresh north winds.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 5:18 p. m., Sunday 5:57 a. m. Height of tides 9.1 feet, 9.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:41 p. m.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston Square and Compass Club: Members' Night; motion pictures, "The Mill of the Gods," synchronised in sound; also "The Champions," "From Mine to Consumer," and "Dixie Days"; auditorium, 8.

Play, "Cake," by Witter Bynner, presented by Harvard Dramatic Club, Repertory Theater, 8:15.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Dance, Dancers' Club; proceeds to charity; ballroom and foyer, 8 to 13. Meeting, Gamma Kappa Nu, Parlor Suite, 8.

Christmas Cheer Concert, auspices Swedish Charitable Society of Greater Boston, benefit needy unemployed; Jordan Hall, 8.

Nicholas Club: Play and dance, home of Thomas J. A. Johnson, 6 Mt. Vernon Place, Beacon Hill.

Saturday Evening Club: Dance, Hotel Somerset.

Concert and ball, auspices O. A. R., proceeds to relief work, Georgian Room, Hotel Statler.

Theaters

Shubert—"The Street Singer," 2:30.
Boston Opera House—Freiburg Passion Play, 8:00.
Metropolitan—Will Rogers in the film, "Lightnin'."

EVENTS SUNDAY

Boston Square and Compass Club: Concert, "Powder and Patches," presented by Irma Watson and Howard Harrington; auditorium, 4.

Field and Forest Club: Ramblers' meeting; subject: "Recent Developments in Science," with special talk on "Dyes," by Mrs. J. Douglas; Christ Church, corner Dix Street and Dorchester Avenue.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Sunday morning dip, natatorium, 9. Meeting, Casby Club, Violin Room, 3:45. Meeting, International Cosmopolitan Club, Bates Hall, 5.

Cambridge Museum for Children: Illustrated lecture, "The Indian Detour," by Dr. Kirk Bryan of Harvard; 5 Jarvis Street, Cambridge, 3.

Boston Ethical Society: Address, "The Disunited States of America," dealing with South American politics, by Dr. Samuel M. Waxman, of Boston University; George W. Brown Hall, 296 Huntington Avenue, 11.

Ford Hall Forum: Address, "Danger Zone in the World Today—Russia, Palestine, India," by Sherwood Eddy, world traveler; concert, Armenian Folk Songs, by Araxy Obabashian, soprano, Evelyn Borofsky, accompanist; Ford Hall, corner Bowdoin Street and Ashburton place, 7:30.

Boston Public Library: Illustrated lecture, "The Theater of Today and Tomorrow" (Drama League Course), by Frank C. Brown, Lecture Hall, 3:30. Program of songs, "Chants de France," by Mme. Jeanne B. Allen; Lecture Hall, 8.

Old South Forum: Address, "What's Wrong With Education," by Prof. Robert E. Rogers; concert, "On the Wings of Song," by Myrtle Jordan Trio, to precede speaking; Old South Meeting House, Washington and Milk Streets, 2:45.

Y. W. C. A. (Clarendon Street Division): Service of music and pageantry; "Bethlehem," by Paul Bliss, to be sung by glee club; auditorium, 4:30.

EVENTS MONDAY

West Roxbury Community: Meeting, Tourist Club, home of Mrs. Nellie S. Morris, 97 Bellevue Street, 3.

New England Women's Club: Home Day; subject, "Some Characteristics of American Literature During Three Centuries"; I, "1630-1730, the Century of Immigration," by Mrs. Frank Ober; II, "1730-1830, the Century of Independence," by Mrs. Herbert Mank; III, "1830-1930, the Century of Growth," by Mrs. Marcus V. Little; Hotel Kenmore, 490 Commonwealth Avenue, 2:30.

Hotel Statler: Meeting, Interstate Commerce Commission, Parlor A. Meeting, Massachusetts Cooperative Bank League, Parlors B and C.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue— Admission free. Weekdays from 9 to 4:30, Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions: Russian Icons lent by the U. S. S. R., through American Russian Institute. Through Dec. 14. Mediterranean embroideries. Through Dec. 31. Eighteenth Century French Designs, Dürer's Life of the Virgin, Mexican craftwork and paintings. Through Dec. 14. Old and modern medals.

Fogg Art Museum, Corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge— Weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Special exhibitions; Etchings by Rembrandt. Through Feb. 28 Books, pictures and other work by William Blake. Through Dec. 15. Paintings of the Naumberg Bequest, Nineteenth Century water colors.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court— Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25 cents; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street— Paintings by Anthony Thieme. Through Dec. 6. Etchings and drawings by C. J. A. Wilms. Through Dec. 13.

Doll & Richards, 120 Newbury Street— Etchings and drypoints by Geers Gallagher. Water colors of birds by Charles R. Hall. Through Dec. 13. Santa Barbara gardens and desert scenes by A. Sheldon Pennoyer. Through Dec. 16. Carvings of wild fowl for book-ends by Lewis W. Hill. Through Dec. 13.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 646 Stuart Street— Oils and water colors by John Whorf. Through Dec. 13. Russian objets d'art.

Lamson & Hubbard, 294 Boylston Street— Exhibition of water colors by Charles Schlein. Through Dec. 20.

Saltervee Studios, 668 Boylston Street— Etchings by contemporary British, French and American artists; monotints and stohings in color. Through Dec. 31.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street— Exhibition of canine portraiture by Diana Thorne. Through Dec. 20.

For Other Exhibitions See Monday's Monitor.

Concerts to Come

Saturday evening, Dec. 13, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Sunday afternoon, Dec. 14, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Walter Gieseking, pianist.

Sunday afternoon, Dec. 14, in Jordan Hall, the People's Symphony Orchestra, Thompson Stone, conductor.

Sunday evening, Dec. 14, in Symphony Hall, a concert by the English Singers.

Monday evening, Dec. 15, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Roy Tibias, pianist.

Monday evening, Dec. 15, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitsky, conductor.

Tuesday evening, Dec. 16, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Alexander Kipnis, bass.

Wednesday morning, Dec. 17, at the Hotel Statler, a concert by Dusolina Giannini, soprano.

Wednesday evening, Dec. 17, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Valentina Alatarova, soprano.

Thursday evening, Dec. 18, in Hancock Hall, a concert by the Mount Holyoke College Choir.

Friday afternoon, Dec. 19, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitsky, conductor.

Saturday evening, Dec. 20, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitsky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Dec. 21, in Symphony Hall, "The Messiah," by the Handel and Haydn Society, Thompson Stone, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Dec. 21, at the Boston Art Club, a concert by the Flute Player's Club.

Thursday evening, Dec. 25, in the Repertory Theater, a recital by Victor Chenkin, diseur.

Friday afternoon, Dec. 26, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Saturday afternoon, Dec. 27, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Paderewski.

Saturday evening, Dec. 27, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

UNPAID BOSTON TAXES GO ON INTEREST DEC. 15

Unpaid taxes in excess of $200 will go on 8 per cent interest retroactive to Sept. 16 on Monday, Dec. 15, according to a final warning issued Dec. 12 by William M. McMorrow, city collector of Boston.

The collector also announced that he was preparing a list of estates upon which taxes remain unpaid for advertising and sale. Of the total tax warrant for 1930, amounting to $61,225,010.56, there has already been collected $49,160,926.93, leaving $12,064,083.63 outstanding.

GREENS TO BE DISPLAYED

Wreaths, sprays and garlands of festive Christmas greens, all gathered from New England farms, will be on display at Horticultural Hall, Boston, on Dec. 18 and 19 from 10 a. m. to 6:30 p. m. The occasion will be the thirteenth annual sale of Christmas greens, under the auspices of the New England Fruit & Garden Association. Refreshments will be served to patrons, it is announced, and orders for fruit-decorated wreaths will be taken in advance at the Farm and Garden Shop, 38 Newbury Street.

Guaranty Officials to Be Examined

LOS ANGELES (AP)—The county grand jury is intent on finding out how such defalcations as the $6,060,000 misappropriation confessed by Gilbert H. Beesemyer, Guaranty Building and Loan Association official, could continue for five years without discovery by state officials. It has subpoenaed Charles A. Whitmore, state building and loan commissioner, and the directors of the companies with which Mr. Beesemyer was connected, to appear before an investigating body on Dec. 16.

In commenting on the declaration of Governor-elect James Rolph Jr. that the State Legislature would be asked to oust Mr. Whitmore for incompetency, the commissioner said that the state laws did not permit thorough enough examinations to uncover such cleverly concealed frauds, and his department could inspect firms under its jurisdiction but once a year because of lack of men and facilities.

Beesemyer's confession had no immediate appreciable effect on trading. While crowds gathered about branches of the Guaranty Company, there was no disorder. Officials said they hoped to return 50 per cent to investors in the company.

COST OF MANY MEALS

WASHINGTON (AP)—Each day in the last year, for the three meals consumed by each sailor, the United States Navy spent $0.5346, which would be just 53 cents, except that the year before the meals cost $0.5318, which also is 53 cents.

Theophilus King Distributes $14,943

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

QUINCY, Mass.—Gifts totaling $14,948.55 are to be distributed on Dec. 14 to educational, charitable and religious institutions in Quincy and elsewhere by Theophilus King, president of the Granite Trust Company of this city.

The donations are in keeping with Mr. King's annual practice begun by him in 1912. The money is from the King Family Fund, founded by Mr. King. About 10 years ago he set aside a majority of the total stock of the Granite Trust Company, and provided for its perpetual distribution and usefulness through the fund.

In making the Christmastide gifts on the occasion of his eighty-sixth birthday anniversary, Mr. King says: "I have two dominant cumulative thoughts, first, that of deepest thankfulness for the year on year of satisfied contentment that has been ours; and second, I find myself having year by year a more and more positive thought recognising that in every religion there is the idea of helpfulness to mankind as its basic cause of existence."

Intense competition in the business world, Mr. King said, has brought about conditions which only a "spirit of coöperation will overtop into a situation of usefulness."

The organizations benefiting by Mr. King's gifts include the Y. M. C. A., the Red Cross, Boy and Girl Scouts, a number of temperance organizations, schools and 45 churches, including the 36 churches of all denominations in Quincy.

MUNICIPAL LIGHT COMPANY CUTS RATE

CHESTER, Mass. (AP)—A reduction of 5 cents a kilowatt hour for the first 10 kilowatt hours of electricity used was made effective Dec. 12 by the municipal light company of Chester. The minimum charge for the month was reduced from $2 to $1.50.

The company purchases power from the Turners Falls Power & Electric Company and distributes it to consumers. The new rate will be 15 cents an hour for the first 10 kilowatt hours.

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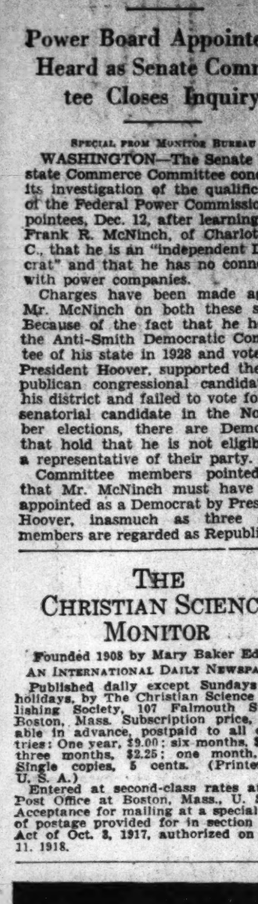
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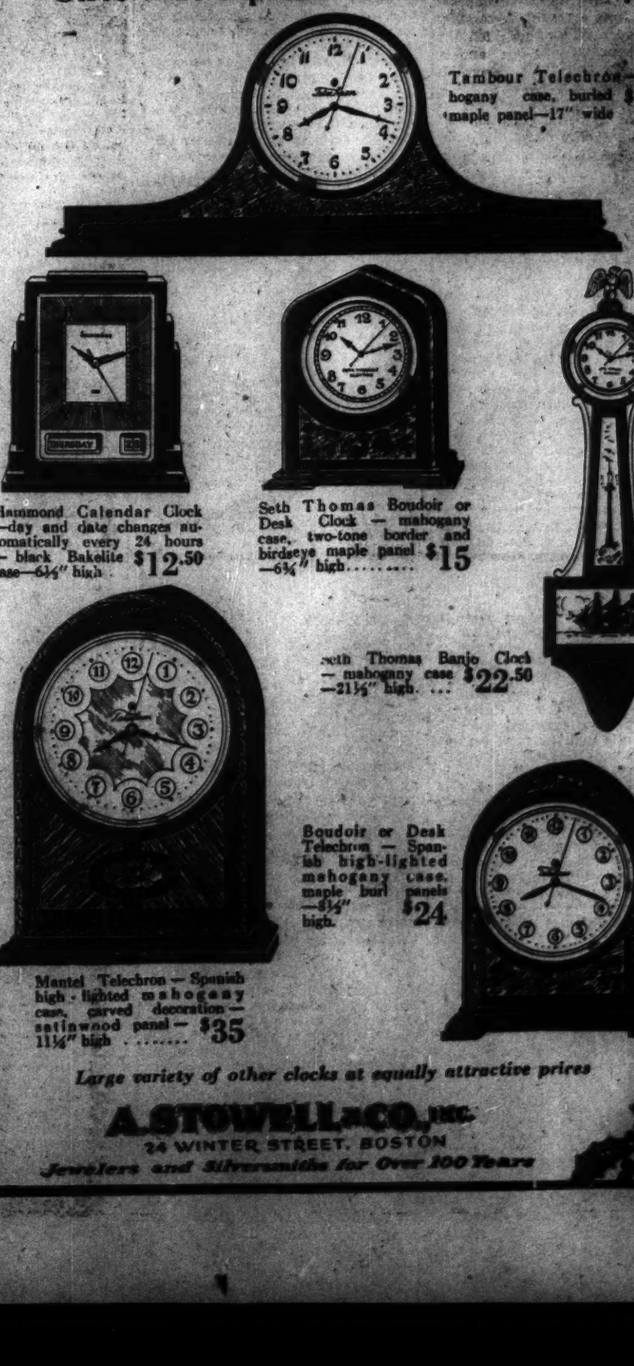
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NEW PROSPERITY ERA IS ASSERTED TO BE IMMINENT

(Continued from Page 1)

depression are discovered, or if this is impossible, that they are counteracted."

He pointed out that if money rates are allowed to go to extreme highs, depression is bound to follow. He urges that the people be educated to this end and that they organize to prevent another such happening. He said it is only when money rates are allowed to move to extreme highs that we are likely to have a serious depression.

Mr. Simonds concluded his statement by saying: "Is it not sound reasoning and good logic to claim that if we can prevent money rates from rising to extreme highs in 1931 and 1932 we shall avoid a serious depression?"

Ways for the Control of Excess Credit and Currency Advocated

Finding ways to measure and control excess credit and currency will be a determining factor in the future soundness of America's business, Carl Snyder, statistician of the Federal Reserve Bank, New York, and past national president of the American Statistical Association, believes.

Speaking in Boston Dec. 12, before a joint meeting of the Boston Chapter, National Association of Cost Accountants, and the American Statistical Association, Mr. Snyder said that no boom and no period of wild speculation ever got under way except under an excess of credit or currency.

"This is the absolute requisite of all widespread speculation," he said. "It cannot be engendered nor survive without this excess. Therefore, I believe that one important problem to work on as a preventive for depression in business is experiments in ways to control this one direct cause of 'hard times' and unemployment."

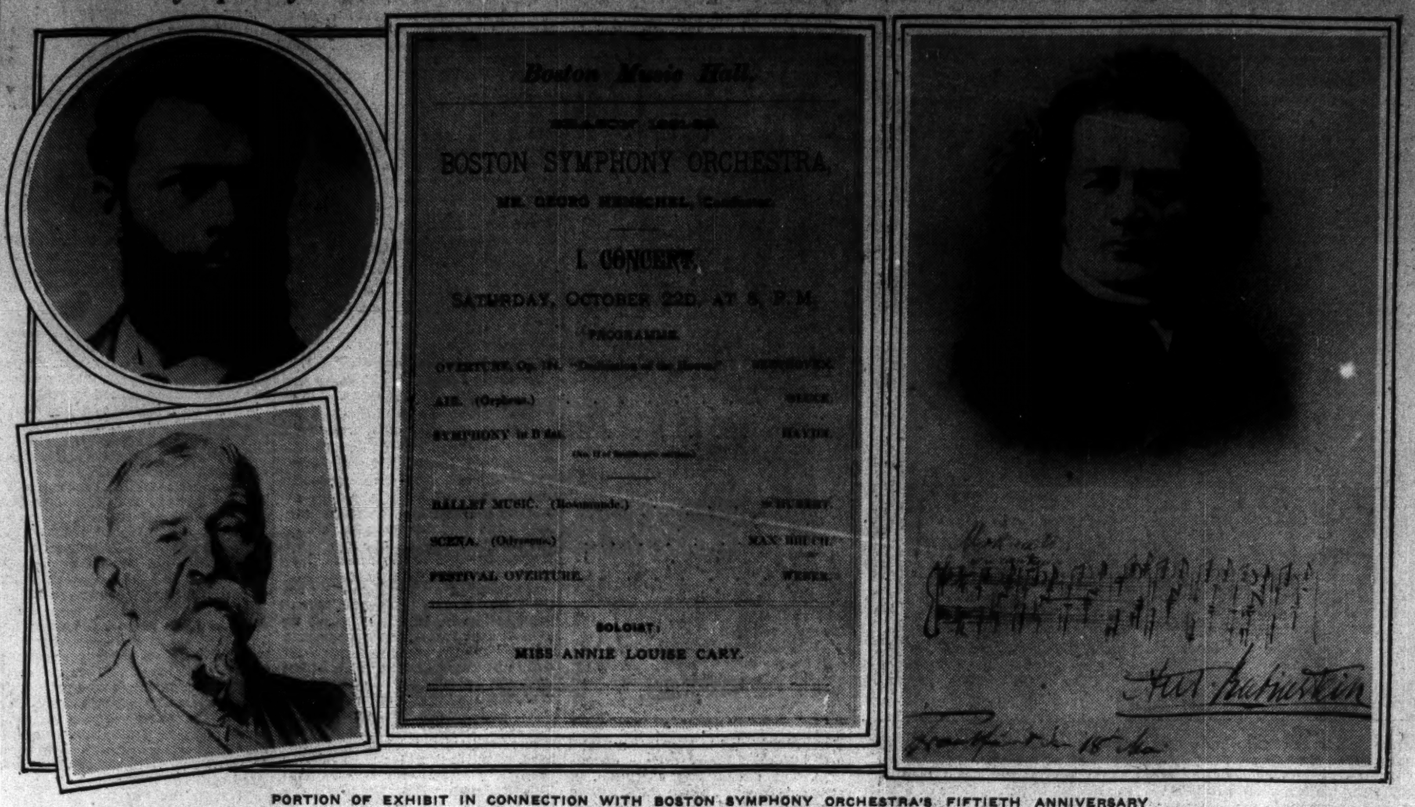
Mr. Snyder said that business conditions, although admittedly below normal, have been painted to look much worse than they really are.

"I have sought to estimate how much our total national output as a whole is really reduced," Mr. Snyder went on. "There seems reason for believing, I think, that it is rarely, if ever, more than something like 10 or 12 per cent decline from the levels of what we call high prosperity. The large part of our economic effort which is represented by every kind of professional and other sort of service, the nonphysical element, is quite left out of all such calculations.

"If we should draw a line representing what is called our normal curve of growth, and measure the deviations from this steadily rising line, what we call high prosperity might run 4 and 5 per cent above this line for the nation taken as a whole, and what we call depression, 4 or 5 per cent below.

Joseph H. Barber, assistant to the president, Walworth Manufacturing Company, spoke on forecasting constructive business programs and presented charts showing volumes of trade and their averages and percentages. Mr. Barber is chairman of the committee on budgeting and forecasting, Associated Industries of Massachusetts.

Boston Symphony Hall for the Moment Transformed Into Museum of Music Memorabilia



PORTION OF EXHIBIT IN CONNECTION WITH BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA'S FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

Top Left—Portrait of Georg Henschel, First Conductor. Lower Left—Sargent Portrait of Henry Lee Higginson, Organizer of the Orchestra. Center—Copy of First Program. Right—Portrait of Anton Rubinstein and Scrap of His Manuscript.

Boston Symphony's Half Century Visualized in Memorial Exhibit

Portraits of Many Men Prominent in Its Development Shown With Programs, Bits of Manuscript and Other Precious Reminders of Its Early Days

A Symphonic Ode, delighting music lovers of long ago, finds the same appreciation among the music lovers of today in this complacent, cultivated "Town of Boston." All that differs, in this age of comfortable approach, is the method for arrival. Where once upon a time the rough-going hack, or the "flat"-wheeled horse car made such a trip almost an expedition, today the devotee hies himself or herself to the quiet-rolling limousine. But let Symphony Hall tell its own story.

A memorable exhibition is in town. In a rectangular room, along the Huntington Avenue side of the hall, show cases filled with things interesting for their connection with the semicentennial of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and walls hung with paintings and photographs of men famous in the world of music, await the visitor who cares to live for a brief while with the memorabilia of yesterday.

Striking, for its craftsmanship and its rightfulness of position, is the Sargent painting of Henry Lee Higginson, founder of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. It hangs along the wall, to the right of the main entrance, while across the room hang smaller photographs of the same man among the great composers and music masters he knew and brought to Boston.

There are other paintings that attract attention, too—the Maria Danforth Page conception of the orchestra at rehearsal, and the Duane Haley idea of the "Friday Rush Line" before the portico of Symphony Hall. So characteristic they are one might believe the baton of Koussevitsky moved, as the soft strains of the violins floated across the empty hall, or the eager chatter of the young girls, standing in line, sounded forth from the canvas to tell of the treat awaiting them.

And then, above a show case filled with precious things of the past, a picture . . . of the crowd that stood five days and five nights in line before the doors of old Music Hall that seats for the Saturday night season tickets might be procured, tells in its own way of the musical interest handed down to the present generation. It is a curious picture; at least it is curious to us of today, for the dress of the crowd is that of the late '80s.

Close by, in a case carefully guarded, is the picture of the auction room founded in 1890 and maintained until 1917. And in connection with this room, and its boards like those in brokers' offices, is the information that after subscription tickets came into vogue, more than 90 per cent of the music-loving crowds renewed their privileges annually. The tickets of the '31-'32 era were fashioned after the card one presents to the railway conductor. They were punched along the rim at each concert. Originally, they called for the Saturday night recitals. The Friday night affairs were rehearsals, and cost but 25 cents.

For those who care for photographs, autographed and thoughtfully posed, pictures of such composers as Ernest Bloch, Serg Rachmaninoff, Igor Stravinsky, Maurice Ravel and Ottomio Respighi turn one's thoughts to what such men might say of the jazz-struck 1930 period. Turn to the left and find in another case the symphonies of Roussel and Prokoffev, the Ode by Hill, the symphony by Honneger, and the Symphonic Ode by Copeland, and perhaps the question is answered.

There is restful calmness in this rectangular room at Symphony Hall. The manuscripts, the letters of those great masters, the programs they offered to those who cared to listen, lend themselves to a yesterday that the world, at its best, may only copy. But even to copy is worth while, as those masters gazing from the walls would agree.

Until early January this exhibition will continue. At present, according to the management, only on symphony nights may the lovers of music climb those winding stairs leading to the rectangular room. Later, should there be the demand, the doors may open during the day. The public will determine all that. Meantime, the exhibition awaits, and the memorabilia of days long passed is there for those who care to look. They are all worth while.

Music

Boston Symphony Orchestra

Returning from the Beethoven Festival of the Boston Symphony Orchestra held at Washington Dec. 2-6, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky felt that he was entitled to a respite; and not unreasonably, since his labors are seldom interrupted, and since, by report, he devoted special efforts to making successful the celebration at the national capital. Richard Burgin, the concertmaster, took the baton, therefore, for the eighth pair of concerts in Symphony Hall, Boston, the first of which was held on the afternoon of Dec. 12. Mr. Burgin opened his program with a first Boston performance of Ernst Křenek's "Little Symphony," op. 58, continued it with Mozart's A major Piano Concerto (Bruce Simonds, soloist) and closed it with the First Symphony of Sibelius. It is pleasant to record that as vicar he acquitted himself with distinction.

Křenek's "Little Symphony" is to the concert hall what "Jonny Spielt Auf" is to the opera house. Although the music is clothed in symphonic form, it is, like its big brother, a potpourri, with jazz and romance alternating. The composer's program note says: "The dance character of the music was suggested by my use in the score of plucked instruments; two banjos, two mandolins, guitar and harp. These instruments were not employed, however, because of their association with jazz, but because of their appropriateness to the vibrating, rattling, metallic sound which I had conceived for the expression of my music." Which recalls Stravinsky insisting that the music of the "Sacre" came to him first, the "program" afterward.

But we are concerned not with the composer's words, but with his music. There can be no doubt that he knows his way about. His play with tonalities and with free counterpoint is sufficient evidence of that, even if he had not deliberately discarded in this symphony the violas and the cellos, and added to the orchestral family some distant relations from the dance hall—this clinches the argument that he is a man of mark. We must add, however, that he has proved again that jazz does not grow at its most luxurious in European soil, and that a want of significant thematic material is not to be compensated by compositional and orchestral legerdemain. But as the present listener commented nearly two years ago, after hearing "Jonny," "let us not take the matter too seriously. We are dealing merely with a diverting entertainment."

Mr. Simonds, an excellent pianist and a scholarly musician, found himself at home in the classic style of the concerto. If one wished at moments for a more limpid tone or for more exquisite phrasing, one admired at the same time the chaste musicality of this artist. Mr. Simonds' performance was received by the audience with marked cordiality.

Some years ago we gave deep offense to a reader by referring to the Sibelius First as the "Finnish Pathetic." We hope that reader was present at the concert under review. Hearing this performance, brilliant in tone and surcharged with emotion, surely he would withdraw his protest.

L. A. S.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. J. C. Madden, Tacoma, Wash.
Mrs. Edna M. Ingram, Cleveland, O.

BOLIVAR STAMP ISSUE PLANNED

BOGOTA, Colombia (By U. P.)—A special edition of 4-cent stamps commemorating the centenary of Gen. Simon Bolivar, South American Liberator, will be printed by the Government this month.

Nebraska Farmers Seeking Tax Relief

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LINCOLN, Neb.—An income tax to take off some of the burden of a direct levy upon real estate, and a provision to exempt gasoline used on farms from paying a tax, are two measures that will be urged upon the Nebraska Legislature in January, by the Nebraska Farmers' Union and other farm organizations.

Taxation matters have been receiving considerable attention in Nebraska recently among farmers, who contend that the farmer has been paying more than his share of taxes as compared with some other lines of business, and especially as compared with the man who has a large income but posseses relatively little income but possesses relatively litite

The agitation for exemption from the tax of 4 cents a gallon on gasoline used in farm machinery is heaviest in the western part of the State, especially where wheat farming is carried on in great areas by power machinery. It is contended by western farmers that they do not get from the "gas" tax, which is used for road improvements, their rightful portion of the tax as compared with what they pay.

RAIL PURCHASE APPROVED

WASHINGTON (AP) — Purchase of the Denver & Salt Lake Railway by the Denver Rio Grande & Western Railroad was approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Novels Less Stuffy Today, Says Lewis

STOCKHOLM (AP)—Sinclair Lewis formally accepted the 1930 Nobel prize for literature here on Dec. 12.

Speaking at a meeting in the Stock Exchange Hall, he said: "I have now and then received some brickbats, but I have heaved a good many brickbats myself and it would be fatuous not to expect to receive a fair number in return."

"If the Nobel award had gone to some other American author, neither would all have been happy then," he said.

For the literature of his country Mr. Lewis saw improvement ahead. "I have for the future of American literature every hope, every eager belief," he said. "We are coming out of the stuffiness of safe and sane and incredibly dull provincialism.

"Then there are the young Americans today who are doing such passionately authentic work. They are determined to give America, a country as strange as Russia and as complex as China, a literature worthy of her vastness."

FOGG MUSEUM BUYS TREASURE

NEW YORK (AP)—Purchase of an important piece from the Guelph treasure by the Fogg Art Museum of Harvard University was announced on Dec. 13. The piece was an ivory casket in tower form, made in Palermo, Sicily, during the twelfth century. The purchase was made through the Alpheus Hyatt fund.

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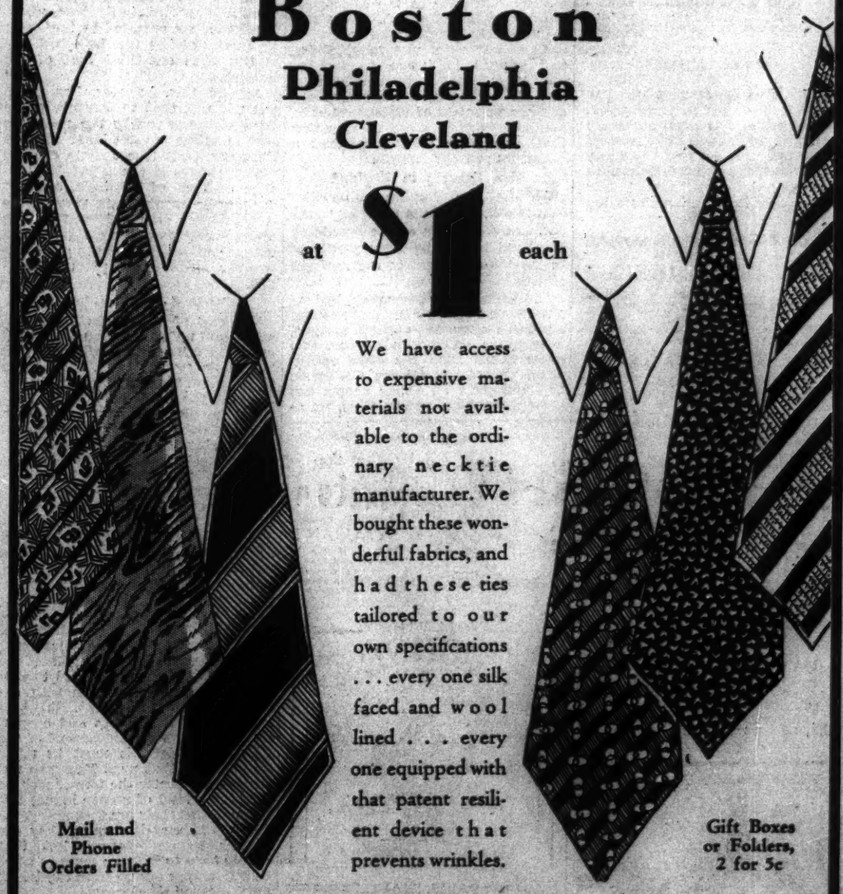
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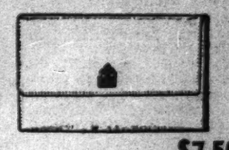
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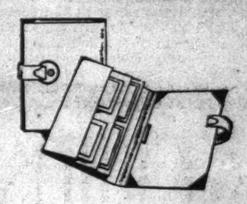
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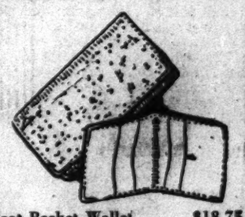
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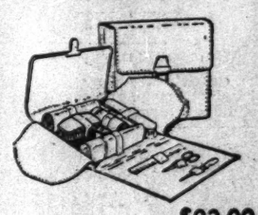
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CHANGE IN FUND GRANTS OPPOSED FOR EDUCATION

Repeal in Federal Laws Rejected by Vocational Leaders

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Proposals of the National Advisory Committee on Education that the method of distributing federal educational funds be changed were opposed by educational leaders who attended the annual convention of the American Vocational Association here Dec. 10-12.

Their opposition is based on a belief that the changes proposed would be detrimental to vocational and agricultural education.

The National Advisory Committee was appointed by Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior. In a "Memorandum of Progress" issued last summer, the committee advised that all existing federal laws providing for the granting of funds to the states for specific educational purposes be repealed; an unallotted annual grant of $2.50 for each child under 21 years of age, to be substituted. Vocational leaders here believe that such a change would mean less funds for vocational and agricultural education.

George P. Hambrecht, director of vocational education in Wisconsin and chairman of a committee which recently conferred with the national advisory group at the request of the American Vocational Association, characterized the advisory committee program as "unwise" in a report submitted at the convention here.

The report, approved and accepted by the association here, said in part:

"The coöperating committees of the vocational associations have reached the conclusion that the proposals made by the National Advisory Committee are unwise and if enacted into law, would not result in the uniform improvement of the American educational system for which the proponents of the proposals are contending and beyond question of doubt would prove to be an insurmountable handicap in the further development of a program of vocational education which will adequately meet the training needs of the farmers, home makers, clerical workers, non-professional workers and handicapped civilians of the United States."

The report recommended that the minimum sum provided under existing federal acts "continue to be designated specifically for vocational education and vocational rehabilitation."

No evidence has been submitted to show that the land grant colleges and vocational schools of the country are not giving satisfactory service, the report said. Referring to juvenile crime, national unemployment and changing conditions as of such vital import to the prosperity of the nation that Congress will spend more rather than less attention to meeting these problems and declaring that vocational training can do much to help deal with these questions, the report added:

"We maintain that federal funds shall be directed to these problems by bringing special emphasis to this type of education; that these funds be safeguarded; and that minimum standards be maintained through the assistance of a central agency which shall be representative of agriculture, industry, commerce, labor and the home."

BRITISH PUBLIC OWNS MOST OF ITS UTILITIES

(Continued from Page 1)

the complete abandonment of municipal ownership.

Criticism usually concerns itself with condemning some of the undertakings as being foreign to a council's true sphere of action; or it may fasten on faulty methods, or on personal incapacity. In particular a target is made of tramway losses, or the starting of a municipal printing works or the opening of a municipal bank in a town where other banking facilities are plentiful.

British people have settled down to the system of public ownership as a permanent feature because its avowed aim is the public convenience and welfare, not the making of profits. Nobody disputes that a local authority is simply a trustee of public property, and the rate payers feel that through their voting power they are secure against being victimized.

The councils point to the restrictions imposed upon them by laws as a guarantee that nothing can be done unless Parliament has sanctioned it. They stand on strong ground by owning some monopolies. If a council owns gas works, or electricity works, or water supply, no company or individual can start an opposition supply, and similarly if a company or person is already supplying the district the council cannot set up a rivalry.

Points in Opposition

Opponents of public ownership maintain that this system causes low efficiency, high cost, possible corruption, and constant distraction of Councillors' attention from the work that rightly belongs to them, namely, local improvements, sanitation, and the wise spending of the rates.

Moreover chambers of commerce and tradesmen's associations complain that ordinary business is interfered with when councils open elaborate showrooms for the sale of electrical fittings, gas cookers, or other items connected with the local authorities' supplies.

To a large extent a similar state of affairs prevails in the Irish Free State, although the public undertakings in that part of Ireland are not a big feature outside the four main centers, Dublin, Cork, Limerick, and Waterford. In the capital city the corporation owns public baths, abattoirs, housing estates, markets, libraries, electricity works, water supply and main drainage. The spreading about of electricity which the state produces by using the flow of the River Shannon is viewed with some confidence as pointing to local and national benefits of a permanent kind, hereafter.

Across the border, Northern Ireland prefers its own electricity and duplicates English practice in its municipal program. Belfast Corporation owns both the electricity works and the gasworks, in addition to markets, swimming baths, libraries, technical college, hospitals, cemeteries, institutes, abattoirs and various other undertakings, and is associated with a board or trust now engaged upon a water supply scheme. Northern Ireland's other principal city, Londonderry, presents a shorter list of civic assets but is noteworthy for a venture rare in Ireland—a fleet of municipal buses.

Deficit No Test of Merit

When strangers inquire about the cost of all these undertakings in Britain they are told that a surplus or a deficit at the end of the year's working is not a test of merit. The true test, it is said, is the price which a user pays and the character of the service given in return. Such an answer does not relate to highway construction, nor to sewerage, nor to scavenging, for these services are not retailed to consumers at specified prices, like a tram ride, or a gas supply.

When the trading departments of the council make a profit the ratepayers never grumble if the money is used for lessening the following year's rates (taxes), yet many financiers declare that trading departments—if true to their original purpose—should use their profits for reducing their own charges and not transfer the money to a general relief of rates. That relief or reduction may range from a halfpenny to fourteen pence in the pound.

Neither the Government nor Parliament is favorable to large profits, as the object of municipal business is the supplying of services at the lowest possible figure. A big profit is viewed as an indirect tax and therefore not to be encouraged.

So one sees local authorities carrying on sometimes at such low charges that a deficit is common at the end of 12 months. Taken altogether the local authorities made a profit of £2,000,000 on their electricity in one recent year, lost slightly on tramways, and were over £750,000 short on docks, ferries, harbors. In the same year they spent in excess of £402,000,000 on their requirements.

When investigated, many instances of loss are seen to be due to strikes, accidents or other unforeseen causes, and consequently a single year's balance sheet is not a safe guide to the state of a council's undertakings.

Transport Merger on Way

Where losses continue and tend to increase each year—as is rather general now in municipal tramways, owing to bus competition—critics can make out a stronger case against municipal trading. But they have another variety of it coming along in a parliamentary bill by which two borough councils and a bus company agree to pool trams, buses and cash in running the local passenger transport service. Nothing like that blend of public and private ownership can be seen anywhere else in English transport arrangements. Many other councils which own tramways are replacing them with buses.

Apart from tramways the loan burden is a staggering one. Local authorities, including county councils, in England and Wales owe more than £1,100,000,000, chiefly for housing, water, highways, bridges, docks, electricity, and harbors. With the exception of bridges and highways, perhaps also excluding housing, this list represents trading undertakings. Such a debt implies plenty of buying. Even the Imperial Government does not purchase on the same scale.

Can public ownership be improved? One government after another says it can be made better and cheaper by towns combining to own and use large works in place of a number of small ones for each district. The idea is not new. Many joint water boards are already in existence.

Perhaps the best example of such ownership is seen in the Metropolitan Water Board, which sells water to 9,000,000 persons and possesses enough water in reservoirs, rivers, and springs to insure to London and its environs a permanent supply. All is done by a body composed of representatives of various councils, and the work proceeds so smoothly that the public scarcely bestows a thought upon the subject.

Idea Spreads in England

Already the English authorities own two-thirds of the electricity output, and acquisition of the remaining one-third is said by some people to be inevitable as part of the national scheme.

In the medley of other undertakings one observes councils running concerts and entertainments, opening garages, selling rags, scrap metal, bottles and paper sifted from the city's refuse, using vacant ground for allotments or small plots on which people can grow vegetables, constructing tramcar bodies, laying out tennis grounds, and owning quarries.

Two reasons are often mentioned as pointing to permanence of municipal ownership. In the first place a great number of powerful authorities, including the London County Council, have vested interests sanctioned by Parliament, and in the second place the money invested is so huge in amount and so linked with local affairs that great changes in the system are difficult.

So much depends upon local circumstances that it would be unwise to compare council results in one town with company results in another district near by, and a general comparison is difficult for the same reason. Management may be good or bad, no matter who owns the undertakings. The reported verdict of foreign observers is that municipal ownership in Great Britain is sound and efficient on the whole, perhaps better arranged, in some respects, than company concerns could be in the same areas.

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MOST UTILITIES IN EUROPE ARE STATE OWNED

(Continued from Page 1)

machines in use has practically doubled and there certainly has not been any loss of efficiency. Rather the reverse.

Then Spain. Until the telephone was transferred to a private company in 1925 there was literally no national system. Today Spain not only has nation-wide service, but acts as connecting link for the whole of Europe in radiotelephony with South America. It also has its own connection with North America. What is more, there is an excellent return on money invested.

Denmark, which has never known any system but private ownership has the highest number of installations a head in Europe. The annual cost to the subscriber in Danish towns is a shade more than half what it is in towns in England, where telephones are operated by the state; in rural districts the Danish figure is less than one-third that of the English.

Against this, however, has to be put the fact that in Sweden, where telephones are run by the state, the cost in towns is even lower than in Denmark. It is true that in country districts there is a considerable balance in favor of Denmark, but this is scarcely surprising in view of the comparative ease of maintaining communications in Denmark and the extreme difficulty of doing so in the remoter mountainous parts of Sweden.

Radical Variation in Cost

The cost of making a call under public and under private management varies in the most startling fashion, but in no regular ratio. Thus for a trunk call of 200 miles Sweden charges 20 cents, the United States $1, Germany (public management) 40 cents, and England $1.08. England appears as the naughty boy of state systems, for in addition to having easily the highest figure for trunk calls, it has a huge capital outlay per telephone. The average cost for each instrument installed in England works out at about £75, that is, $375, compared to about $230 in the United States and $150 in Sweden. In the matter of efficiency, too, England comes out badly, for on week days during business hours it often takes a person as much as one and one-half hours to put through a call to Manchester, a mere 180 miles away, whereas in the United States one would feel indignant if forced to wait that long to be connected with the other side of the continent.

In balancing the pros and cons of state and private management of the telephone system, it must be taken into account that most European nations which prefer the former method use it as a kind of unseen luxury tax. Moreover, as their finances are at the moment in very low water, they can neither reduce charges, lest they should have to increase taxes in other directions, nor put up fresh capital for much-needed development.

Rumania recently got over the difficulty by transferring its telephone system to a foreign company, which was willing to pay a considerable sum for the concession, but there has not been time yet to see how the change affects the situation.

Change Greatly Helped in Spain

It was a foreign company, too, which took over the Spanish telephones, and greater experience, greater executive ability, ampler supplies of cash than were available in Spain have all contributed to much higher efficiency under the new management apart from the question of ownership.

Nevertheless it is undeniable that few if any countries wherein the state owns the telephones reach the level either of efficiency, speed or progressiveness achieved in the United States and Denmark under private ownership. The outstanding exception, of course, is Sweden, which ranks among the very first in all three directions and thereby prevents the easy generalizations which antagonists of socialistic experiments would like to be able to make. All that can be safely said is that the balance of experience with the telephone is considerably on their side.

In regard to the telegraph, one of the chief reasons for the universal practice in Europe of leaving the service in the hands of the state is the part played by this method of communication in national defense. Rightly or wrongly, it is believed that in order to secure secrecy, operators and other functionaries must be public officials.

The only case in which there is anything approaching an exception to this rule occurs, strangely enough, in Soviet Russia, where the Northern Telegraph Company operates a line across half of Europe and the whole of Asia to the shores of the Yellow Sea. Maintenance of this service through the Mongolian desert along caravan routes in the heart of China is one of the romances of modern business.

In Russia itself the Government maintains strict control of all messages handled by the company, both as regards censoring the contents and checking the number words to apportion receipts between the company and the state. Another exception can perhaps be found in the growing activities of companies which operate services either in competition or coöperation, usually the latter, with the state telegraph.

There are frequent complaints about the inefficiency of state telegraphs, as for instance, that a telegram sometimes actually takes longer to deliver than a letter. But on the whole, many, indeed most, European countries maintain remarkably good services despite a handicap of insufficient capital under which the majority of administrations are laboring.

Whether a private company or companies would do better under the conditions prevailing on this side of the Atlantic is doubtful owing to the fact that the telegraph, like the telephone, does not stop at frontiers, and each national administration rather naturally likes to have its finger in the pie so as to make certain that the services are not being used for any purpose of which it disapproves.

It may well happen, however, that as Europe returns to normal and the possibility of war recedes, there will be a growing tendency to hand over either the telegraphs or telephones, or both, to some rich corporation in England or America in return for a substantial loan. Rumania and Spain have already given a pointer in this direction.

That this would make for greater efficiency as a general rule cannot be doubted. But on the other hand it has to be remembered that state monopoly in these indispensable adjuncts to modern intercourse has now gone on so long in Europe as to become a tradition backed by all the conservative proclivities of human nature, and it will take little less than a social earthquake to disturb it.

Amusements

Newman in Switzerland

This week our imaginary journeying at Symphony Hall with Mr. Newman took us to Switzerland. There, in still-lifes and motion pictures, we saw some of the scenic splendors of that natural wonderland. The still pictures were exceptionally beautiful. We were impressed again, not only with the grandeur of the Alps. Lordly evergreens and mighty peaks seemed chiseled against the clear mountain atmosphere. When bright weather pervaded the picture, the photography was almost sparkling. Summer snows thousands of feet above sea level made equally striking pictures.

We started from the Engadine; saw the ultra-fashionable spa, St. Moritz; the less known, less fashionable, but even lovelier, Sils Maria; partook of summer ski-jumps, passed seemingly within touching distance of brooding, mysterious glaciers; climber the Jungfrau, with the aid of a mountain train; like true tourists viewed landmarks of William Tell's high adventures; and later visited a modern hero, of musical rather than physical prowess, at Basel—the boy violinist, Yehudi Menuhin. From there to Berne, city of old streets and fountains and the bears that are the source of its nomenclature. But the bears do not roam the surrounding terrain, like the bears of Yellowstone Park. They are kept quite safely, and happily, it appears, in pits. As always, Mr. Newman interspersed his picture-story with genres of peasant life.

In the second half of his lecture Mr. Newman built up for us a crescendo of dramatic events. We saw the gallant dogs and brave monks of St. Bernard save a blizzard-ridden youth lost in the snow. Mr. Newman assured us that a cameraman sent to aid him in his photography, who came across the incident en route, made possible these pictures. After an interlude at Lake Geneva, with a glimpse of Lord Byron's favorite castle, we engaged in a new kind of canine adventure. At Vevey, we saw the "seeing-eye" dogs educated—not trained, be it underlined—to lead the blind. And at this Kindness to Humans festival, the cockles of our hearts were warmed by a motion picture of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Hale of Boston, absorbed in the proceedings. This is the Philip Hale of the erudite pen, not the one of palette and brush.

A pause at Lausanne, a hand-clap for the "Quai du President Wilson," and we were off to the high Alps again, taking all our courage with us. We watched three human figures wrestling with giants. Over walls of ice, across deep crevasses, they must go to reach their destination, The Top. Mountain elves hurled avalanches of stone and snow at them. One, the woman of the party, was unable to go on. The other two, with surpassing endurance, with rare patience and amazing skill, made it in two days, followed by the cameras.

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BANKER SEES NEW WAY TO PROSPERITY

(Continued from Page 1)

France, to an extent far beyond the needs of either country. Surely we don't wish to import more gold."

World Looks to America

The world is looking to America to lead it out of its present condition according to Mr. Bertron, and, simply out of self-interest, the call should not go unheeded.

"Without in any way causing embarrassment to the nations involved, the commission whose appointment I suggest could," he said, "advise that the amounts due us should be relent to the debtors for a period of years at a low rate of interest, and invested in raw materials and manufactured goods in this country of such nature as the respective European countries could use to best advantage.

"A somewhat similar program might also be worked out in regard to Germany. Of the latter's payments to her creditors, a substantial part, in fact more than half, is paid over to France, who, too, could be easily prevailed upon, provided the United States showed the way, to adopt a similar plan. France would see that such a scheme would be to her own advantage.

"Two objects could be accomplished by the adoption of this plan:

"First, we would avoid any unsettlement to the currency standards of our debtor countries; second, we would accomplish the double purpose of selling goods which we now have in excess to those debtors who are urgently in need of them.

"I need not say anything on the former object, because that must be patent to all who follow the financial news. As for the second, even the most uninformed should be able to see that the scheme would have the same beenficial effects on our economics as the supply of Europe's war-time requirements had.

The Case of Poland

"Let us take for example, Poland. This is a country whose textile industry is practically ruined, as those who have recently visited Lodz can testify. It requires cotton, but lacks the means of purchasing it. Now that is a commodity which is bulging our warehouses, and the so-called lack of buyers is having a depressing effect on prices.

"Under the war debt schedules Poland owes us on account of principal something like $175,000,000. That might easily form the basis of a credit operation. With that credit the textile industry in Poland might be revived and our cotton growers enabled to move their crops.

"Similarly, Rumania and other like agrarian countries could be helped to keep our agricultural machinery factories working at somewhere near capacity."

Mr. Bertron is not among those who see any hope of recovery by one country apart from the rest. The lesson of the present depression is that the world is an economic unit in which a part affects the whole.

"A century ago," he says, "Economic disturbances occurring in any one country were confined almost exclusively to that country. Today crises resulting from bad economics are much less local and sometimes universal, because, owing to modern invention and improvement in transport, the world has been knit very closely together.

None Exempt in Crisis

"Many persons have maintained in the past that the United States in an economic crisis would be exempt from trouble elsewhere. The present situation proves that this view is erroneous. True, this country holds a preëminent position in the world's economic life. It produces 60 per cent of the world's pig iron output, 53 per cent of copper, 43 of coal, 72 of petroleum, 32 of cotton, 53 of lumber, and 42 per cent of the world's developed waterpower. It holds a unique position as the world's greatest producer, its greatest exporter, reservoir of capital, and dispenser of credit. Nevertheless, the United States is participating seriously in a world-wide crisis.

"It is impossible to meet the situation merely by appointing investigating committees, by calling conferences, and we are going back to timeworn remedies which are not remedies at all. We are ordering the purchase of wheat at substantially above world prices, thus ignoring all the fundamentals of economics.

No Time for Palliatives

"We are ordering the valorization of copper, forgetting a somewhat similar process effected many years ago, under the leadership of the Société des Metaux de France, which resulted in an advance in copper prices of more than 100 per cent within three months. What happened? Since artificial stabilization cannot last, the syndicate in due course broke down, and the entire gain was wiped out in less than 30 days.

"Valorization has proved a failure in regard to copper, rubber, tin, and wheat, and copper. It is incomprehensible that we should insist upon such palliatives."

An early end of the depression is not in sight, according to Mr. Bertron, unless something much more fundamental and concrete is done. He asserts that such a claim can be made for his plan to relend some of the debtors the amounts of their war debts to America. The reason he describes his solution as fundamental is that it would revive the foreign markets of American commerce.

"The producing machinery of this country," he said, "has been constructed on such a vast scale that hard times are inevitable for nearly everybody unless foreign markets are maintained at a reasonable level. Therefore, it is basically true that a genuine business revival in this country is dependent upon the maintenance of foreign markets at a reasonable level.

"My plan merely contemplates the fulfillment of the rôle which all creditor nations must at one time or another fulfill; namely, the facilitation of debt payments. At this time, when the obligations constitute a decided burden on the debtor without conferring a corresponding benefit on the creditor, it is eminently desirable that America should help its debtors."

HESSE ALSO BARS RED INK

CASSEL, Ger. (AP)—The State of Hesse on Dec. 12 followed the example of Prussia's Rhine province and prohibited the use of red ink in political posters. The move represents an effort to suppress Communist propaganda.

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JOBS INCREASE AS CITIES PUSH BUILDING WORK

(Continued from Page 1)

New Britain had a total of 1250 men at work on Nov. 15, 1930, compared to 316 employees a year ago. Mishawaka increased its employees from 170 to 689. Other large increases were at Racine, Wis., from 225 to 496; Peoria, Ill., from 622 to 1054, and Cleveland, O., from 9600 to 12,124.

Twenty states have reported that the number of workers employed in November of 1930, total 182,380. In November of 1929 the same states employed 171,884. The increase is more than 6 per cent.

States which have reported are Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, South Dakota, Maryland, West Virginia, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Montana, Wyoming, New Mexico, Utah and Oregon.

Progress made in efforts to overcome unemployment since the recession of 1921 was described in a radio address by Edward Eyre Hunt, secretary of the President's committee Dec. 12. "Strikes and lockouts during this depression have been so few as to be almost insignificant" he declared. "In 1921 there were 11 times as many out of work from strikes alone. Wage rates have been maintained with few exceptions during this emergency. In 1921 wage cuts were general.

Massachusetts Trade Rise Seen in Increase of Store Employment

Further evidence that unemployment is giving way in Massachusetts to better conditions was furnished in a report of wholesale and retail trades in the State, disclosing that employment in 2178 stores had jumped to 35,198 in November, an increase of 1067 over the previous month's figures.

This announcement, made by the Department of Labor and Industries, was only one of several encouraging reports, Dec. 12. Another statement was to the effect that 1000 men were to be selected from the ranks of the unemployed for emergency railway mail positions to handle the Christmas rush.

In addition to the extra railway help, postal authorities will also hire about 2000 men to assist during the holiday season as carriers and clerks.

In view of Governor-Elect Joseph B. Ely's declaration that the State's pay-as-you-go policy would be discarded at least temporarily, Frank E. Lyman, commissioner of public works, has advised the State to borrow from the $118,000,000 unemployment relief fund of the Federal Government, $1,000,000, to be used for highway construction and improvement in Massachusetts next year. If the proposal to allow the Government to contribute $25,000 per mile instead of the present $15,000, to assist states in highway construction, is accepted, the loan need not be as large as stipulated, Mr. Lyman pointed out.

Authorities in Worcester, which has 6000 unemployed, advised the state committee that the list was "padded," pointing out that many of those asking for work were found to be already employed and many others had incomes from other sources, capable of taking care of them. The Worcester unemployment committee thought this same condition existed throughout the State and called unemployment figures misleading for this reason.

Work Found for Many San Francisco Jobless

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO — Machinery is being put into operation here to furnish temporary employment for heads of families in need as the result of lack of work.

For more than a month projects giving three days' work each week have kept more than 1000 family heads employed, and approximately 1500 others were put to work within a week recently.

These men are employed by the municipality under appropriations totaling about $200,000, furnished by the board of supervisors to relieve unemployment during the remainder of December and the early part of January. The men are at work removing sand from the Sunset district, cleaning up traction lines' rights of way, constructing roads in Golden Gate Park, and in similar civic improvements.

The board of supervisors has authorized the Mayor to appoint a citizens' committee to work for passage of a $2,500,000 bond issue, at an election to be held early in February. The proceeds from these bonds would be used to finance park and street construction work, on which San Francisco citizens would be employed exclusively.

Coöperative Concern Guarantees All Jobs

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The Employees Council, the governing body of the Columbia Conserve Company, a $1,000,000 a year soup canning concern located here, has announced a humane method of handling unemployment.

The council has given assurance to all employees that none of them will be laid off during the economic depression. In addition a canvass has been made of all employees and it has been ascertained which of them have greater need, because of unemployment of other members of the family.

This having been learned, the council of the employee-controlled firm hired 24 additional workers from these families, for which it has no immediate need. Those hired are guaranteed four months' employment.

The company has found that it does not have work sufficient to keep all employees busy, since the canning season is closed. The council has therefore arranged for the workers for which there is no immediate need to improve themselves by study instead of labor. The Columbia company is starting its fourteenth year of successful operation, with the majority stock owned by employees. Wages are in proportion to actual need and not earning power of the individual. Wages are fixed for each employee by co-workers.

Back-to-Farm Tendency Hoped as Slump Result

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — The present industrial depression would be salutary if it sent back to the country rural-minded peoples who have no place in urban life, thus at once alleviating unemployment and contributing to the upbuilding of a new rural life, Robert England, of the Canadian National Railways, told the Railway Development Association at its semi-annual meeting here.

Mr. England, who is western manager of the colonization department of the Canadian railway system, told of what was being done to this end in Canada, and urged railroads of the United States to adopt a similar policy.

"A chance is now offered to make of the present depression," he said, "an opportunity to interest in rural life again the rural peoples inadvertently swept into your urban life through the divorce that existed in pre-war days between immigration and colonization. We in Canada, particularly our railroads, have linked an agricultural policy closely with settlement and with immigration and the results will justify the effort."

Homeless Accommodated

DETROIT (AP)—Quarters for 2500 homeless men are to be made available immediately in one of the local plants of the Fisher Body Company, Mayor Frank Murphy announced Dec. 12. The dormitory can accommodate 10,000 men.

DRY AGENTS' DRIVE YIELDS 74 ARRESTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ABERDEEN, Wash.—Federal prohibition agents directed by Carl Jackson, acting dry law administrator for this district, have practically completed their cleanup of alleged Grays Harbor liquor vendors.

Seventy-four arrests were made in Aberdeen, Hoquiam, Cosmopolis, cities with adjoining borders. Bail in each case was fixed at $1000. Though coming locally as a surprise, one of the raiding officials stated that the drive was long overdue. "But the dry law will be enforced hereafter in this section," the officer said.

Theaters in Boston

Cercle Français Play

Fine Arts Theater, Boston—Le Cercle Français de l' Université Harvard presente "La Grande Duchesse et Le Garcon D'Etage," par Alfred Savoir, Dec. 11, en matinée Dec. 12, en soirée. Personnages:

Albert	V. E. Blacque
Le Grand-Duc Paul	J. B. Jackson
Le Grand-Duc Pierre	W. A. C. Miller III
Matard	Charles Fowler
Fioche	F. P. Silver
Heinz	Gilbert Kerlin
Le Baron	J. D. Kernan
Le Prince	W. D. Carter
Egor	J. S. R. Archer
Le Monsieur	R. J. Bulkley, Jr.
Le Monsieur	G. F. Morrell
Xenia	Kathleen Chase
Comtesse Avaloff	Beatrice Clough
Henriette	Lorraine Warner
La Baronne	Camilla Brown
Le Dame	Mary Vance

Breaking away for the first time from its traditional policy of presenting either a comedy of Molière or several short plays by French playwrights of the last century, the Cercle Français has scored a decisive triumph with this modern three-act comedy which had its première in Paris only a few years ago.

"Quelques chose de moderne, exprimant l'idiome et l'esprit français actuels," a note in the program describes the play; and although there is hardly a single French character in the play, which deals with the trials of a group of Russian refugees, it does express the essence of the French people and language of today. Its characters may be nominally Swiss and Russian; in feeling they are distinctly French.

One might reasonably expect a criticism of a presentation of this type to begun: "Considering it was an amateur production and in a foreign language . . ." Not at all. It was an excellect performance, in addition to being well rendered in all but flawless French.

The choice of M. Savoir's play was wholly fortunate. Its lines are amusing and uniformly light, if rarely brilliant, and there are no high emotional climaxes—sure pitfalls for amateur players almost always.

Xenia, a Grand Duchess exiled from Russia by the revolution, still maintains a miniature court, consisting of her uncle, the pompous, practical Grand Duke Paul; her cousin, the irresponsible but likable Grand Duke Pierre, and a former lady-in-waiting, the sentimental Comtesse Avaloff. Xenia pays the bills by selling her jewels.

When her money runs low, it is Albert, a floor waiter in their hotel in Ouchy, who mysteriously slips money in her purse to pay her debts. Discovered, he declares his love for her, and she confesses to have loved him since the first time he spilled melted butter on the back of her neck. But though ready to give up all for him while believing him a waiter and perhaps a robber, she banishes him utterly on learning he is not only heir to 12 hotels, but, worse still, son of the President of the Swiss Federation. However, Albert finds her two years later in Deauville, now proprietor of a night club and a much humbler Duchess. Donning once more the apron and serviette, he accomplishes the inevitable.

All the parts were well acted. Not once was the action allowed to lag. The whole performance was kept at that rapid tempo which is the dominant characteristic of the stage today, above all, perhaps, of the French stage. Great credit is due the "metteur en Scène," W. B. Cowen Jr., for the staging.

V. E. Blacque, who as we suspected is part French, was delightful as Albert. His French was a pleasure to hear. As Xenia Miss Kathleen Chase was equally pleasing, particularly so, it seemed to us, after she had "learned patience and commerce." Her transformation was really artfully and subtly done. Only lack of space prevents well-deserved tributes to each of the other leading characters. The performance was enthusiastically received by the audience.

Replies to Briand Proposal Reviewed

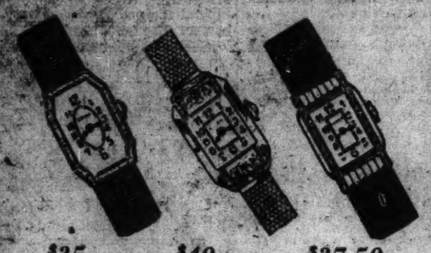
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—In a brochure, International Conciliation, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace has just issued a compilation of Europe's response to the Briand memorandum calling for a European federal union.

The pamphlet contains the replies of 26 European governments and closes with the report of the French Government, which sees in the replies a widespread appreciation of the importance of the union and a willingness to till the ground for its inception.

Only Great Britain fails to voice confidence that mature examination of the methods proposed "will show that the establishment of new and independent international institutions is either necessary or desirable."

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of exquisite design and coloring, oval shape, on a gold plated engraved frame accented by carnelian clasp, $145. Another handbag of perfectly magnificent petit point, each stitch a work of art, is on a square sterling gilt frame with the new slide clasp, $350.

French Hosiery
cobwebs of gossamer sheerness so fine you can read print through several layers of the silk. Delicately adorned with clocks. In gift boxes of six pairs, $60.



Gift Box of Ties
a dozen of the season's smartest patterns and colorings, arranged in a beautiful leather case. A most impressive gift for a man, $118.

Crystal Stemware
exquisitely cut. Open stock, full services. Goblets, $300 the dozen.

Fitted Case
a gift to delight any feminine heart. Of cross grain Morocco leather with twelve fittings of hand painted enamel, pheasant design, on sterling gilt. Plain sterling gilt comb, Morocco leather covered jewel case, writing portfolio, sewing kit. Size 18 inches. With cloth cover, $400.

The Black and White Evening Handbag
appears on the fashionable horizon to accent the vogue of black and white for evening. Of tiny white beads that have the charm of real pearls—accented by black beads and mounted on frames of sterling silver, $130.

A Watch Clip
is one of the newest wrinkles of fashion. A rhinestone watch clip mounted in sterling silver will be highly appreciated, $50.

A New Hyde Park Carriage
is a very swagger offering to an infant near and dear, $150.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Federation and M. Herriot

A Review by SISLEY HUDDLESTON

The United States of Europe, by Edouard Herriot. London: Harrap. 12s. 6d. net. New York: Viking. $3.50.

THIS contribution of a former Prime Minister of France to the discussion on the possibility of forming a European federation is comprehensive in its scope, ample in its bulk, but somewhat unsatisfactory in its treatment of various phases of the problem. Thus in the chapter on those who for several centuries have conceived the idea of a European federation, M. Herriot whets our appetite only to disappoint it. We want to know more about the men he mentions, and we note curious omissions.

Again, we have no serious statement of the objections which have been made—they are doubtless contained in some of the official replies which are quoted, but they are not brought clearly out from their wrapping of diplomatic phraseology—and accordingly we have no real reply. In short, though M. Herriot's book is heavily documented—too heavily documented, since he reproduces declarations without digesting them—it reads like a superficial political discourse, composed alternately of dull, prolix passages designed to give it weight, and outbursts of rhetoric which are unconvincing.

I am bound to record this impression; but the book, despite these faults, which are incident to the methods of the politician who vamps up his facts and skates lightly over those parts of his thesis which may be embarrassing, is nevertheless valuable, and should be read by all serious students of international affairs.

It contains a mass of material—much detailed information of what has already been done in the commercial and industrial domains. The customs problem is considered; the extent and structure of cartels, which have indeed been formed by business men without waiting for the help of their governments. The failure of various conferences on tariffs and cognate subjects is taken to show that political unity must come first. As a piece of literature, M. Herriot's volume is scarcely successful. But as a long political pamphlet, it has many merits.

Its author is, of course, an extremely influential figure in France. He has been Mayor of Lyons, that great thriving city, for a quarter of a century. He was president of the French Radical-Socialist Party for seven years, and is still one of its leaders. He was Prime Minister and Foreign Minister after the occupation of the Ruhr, and it fell to his lot to sign the London agreements relating to the application of the Dawes plan which had been drawn up under M. Poincaré's Ministry and formally approved by him. He may be said to have begun the new policy toward Germany which M. Briand continued so brilliantly; and now he is among the most zealous exponents of the project which M. Briand initiated eloquently though vaguely.

The propositions which M. Herriot makes in conclusion are interesting: whatever is done must be within the framework of the League of Nations, which already has permitted regional agreements among continental nations and therefore should not oppose agreements of continents; the new organization must be open to all European nations which are willing to enter, and it must be sufficiently comprehensive to take in nations, like Great Britain, which have world-wide interests; there must be an equality of representation; the Pan-American Union might be adopted as a model; the suppression of tariff barriers must be regarded as the end, not the beginning; and, above all, European federation must depend upon a fixed system of arbitration, disarmament and security—the watchwords of France.

The Founder of Methodism

John Wesley, by John D. Wade. New York: Coward McCann. $3.

BIOGRAPHERS seem, lately, to have rediscovered John Wesley. An unusual number of volumes about the founder of Methodism have appeared in the last 12 months. And of these I think it can be said that this present volume by Mr. Wade is by all odds the most satisfactory. For Mr. Wade—who made his research into Wesley's life while traveling on a Guggenheim Fellowship — has furnished refreshing proof that it is possible to write a great biography without muckraking; to portray for us a great personality with the lights not altogether darkened by the shadows.

Writes as an Outsider

It is also an asset of this book that Mr. Wade writes as an outsider. He is interested in John Wesley, the man, rather than in Methodism, the movement. That frees him from certain limitations which have rested with obvious weight upon biographers who have had ecclesiastical predilections. And the end of it all is that Mr. Wade's Wesley becomes a fascinating—if not altogether a lovable—character, whose life held more than the usual great man's quota of drama and in the end, of achievement.

One characteristic stands out above all others in the Wesley of this book. It is that of single-mindedness. History shows few men who, being possessed of an idea, pursued it more relentlessly through a longer career. He believed that he was summoned of God, not to found a new church, but to shake England; and, later, to shake the colonists in the New World from their spiritual lethargy. A stupendous undertaking, and Wesley worked at it stupendously. On horseback and afoot he traveled some 200,000 miles, preached 40,000 sermons, and finally mustered in England alone more than 120,000 followers committed to his regenerative program.

All England Stirred

And those 120,000 followers were by no means the full measure of his success. All England was stirred by his message and—when bitter opposition was unable to deflect his course—all England came to do him honor.

It is the overburdening seriousness of the man that is most difficult for us of 1930 to understand. His 60 years of active campaigning are, in the main, 60 years of unrelieved solemnity. In his Georgia romance he came close to an influence that might have provided some measure of humanizing leaven. But likewise it might have diverted him, cut down somewhat the length of the day's journey, reduced his daily pulpit appearances from five or four to three, latened his hour of rising from 4 to 5. John Wesley, the man, might have lived more richly had that Georgia romance ended differently. But John Wesley, the evangelical prophet, might have lived less profitably and twentieth-century readers been less interested to read the record of his life.

STANLEY HIGH.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Tactful Does It

OUR comment on the campaign of the Book League of America for literary news from "strictly literary persons" has brought the honor of a reply from no less a person than the president of the Book League, Thomas L. Stix . . . "Quite frankly, and not for publicity," he asks, "don't you think that news notes on books by someone that knows something about books are better than news notes about books by someone that knows a good deal about advertising or promotion?"

Quite frankly—and we don't care how much publicity the confession gets—we think news notes on books should be written by persons who know something about books, and who know also something about book readers . . . Mr. Stix, we should say, is such a person . . . He makes no attempt to excuse the lapse in tact of his publicity person in the original announcement; he merely writes a friendly letter asking our opinion . . . If we suspected for a moment that Mr. Stix had what used to be called an ulterior motive, we shouldn't allow his name in our column . . . We hereby recommend that he himself write the news notes on books for the Book League of America . . . Anybody will do for president of the League.

Was a strictly literary person in charge of the publicity when the book note was sent out revealing the esoteric significance of the color design of the League's edition of Paul Morand's "New York"? . . . The note was headed, "New York in True Colors," and it announced that the colors used in the cover design—orange, white and blue—were those of the flag of the city of New York . . . And if a strictly literary person wrote the item, was the heading for it written by him, or by an editor who revamped his copy, as a copy-reader turns a reporter's stuff into English and puts a headline on it that makes people want to read it?

Morand, by the way, has got pretty well inside New York for a foreigner—we mean a foreigner from abroad, not from the United States . . . Yet his approach is still that of the literary person, when it is not that of the reporter or the press agent . . . Most Americans could learn a lot about New York from this book . . . Not that the lesson is very difficult . . . After a long acquaintance with New Yorkers, both native and adoptive, we are sure nobody can improve on the old line: "If it doesn't happen in Manhattan, it doesn't happen."

Tact, we should say, is the important element in news notes, whether they are written by strictly literary persons or by publicity engineers . . . We are reminded of it daily by its absence from the material we receive . . . It is part of our dolorous duties to write about music as well as about books . . . That explains why we have just received a letter from Joseph M. Koehler of the Brunswick Radio Corporation—which, as the letter-head carefully records, is a subsidiary of Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc. . . . Something to do with the play called "Once in a Lifetime," evidently.

Says Mr. Koehler: "When you go into a huddle with yourself after hearing the début of a modern composition, what is your standard of comparison? When you heard the 'Bolero' for the first time, did you criticize the Ravel symphonic dance upon the way it was conducted, or did you have an adequate conception of the way Ravel himself desired his work played? If you heard Kleiber upon the occasion of his Carnegie Hall, New York, début with the Philharmonic-Symphony, did you criticize his conducting on the basis of a first performance with a strange aggregation of musicians in a foreign land, or did you also have a mental picture of his work abroad?"

Well, there are plenty of people in the world—especially among concert artists—who will assure Mr. Koehler that we have no standards of comparison whatever . . . But our concern now is less to satisfy Mr. Koehler's curiosity than to analyze for our readers his publicity technique . . . Note, first, the democratic employment of "huddle" in the first line . . . This shows that although we are on a highbrow subject there's to be no swank about our chat . . . Then observe the flattering assumption that we have heard the "Bolero" not only once but several times . . . See how unobtrusively a description of the "Bolero" is included in the question about it and how Carnegie Hall is unmistakably placed in New York . . . And do not overlook the delicacy with which the thought is insinuated that perhaps, if we had a few Brunswick records, we might be a lot better equipped for our job than we now are . . . Can you imagine any other response from a musical reviewer to this letter than a rush order for an electrical panatrope and all available International discs? . . . Tactful does it, my boy.

A good title for a book is no less important than a good headline for a news story . . . The Columbia University Press supplies a laboratory example . . . Its volume by Spero and Harris, to be published Feb. 1, has had three titles: First, "The American Negro and the Labor Movement," second, "The Black Proletariat" and third, "The Black Worker" . . . Only a university press would have started off with the first; no doubt a strictly unliterary person was added to the staff in time to explain why the third was the best.

Anticipation of publication dates has always been a specialty of periodicals . . . The Bookman, possibly to emphasize its strictly literary quality, has been, for some months, tantalizing its subscribers by being late . . . We've just received the November number . . . Is this tactful? . . . Does it not incline a reader to ask, "Was it worth waiting for?"

Simon and Schuster thoughtfully remind us that winter is nearly over by sending in the first of the spring lists . . . Furthermore, they put their fiction first on the list, bring in general literature next, and defer until the end the mention of "Believe It or Not, Series No. 3," and the "Post Graduate Cross Word Puzzle Book, Series No. 2" . . . What could be more tactful?

Horses Play the Lead

The Horses of the Conquest, by R. B. Cunninghame Graham. London: Heinemann. 8s. 6d. net.

WHAT a vivid, sound, and unaffected writer Mr. Cunninghame Graham is! There is nothing of the sedulous "literary gent" about him, none of that refined staring at the boots of the world to make the poor creature feel hot, gross and uncomfortable. He does not smear his prose with any literary lotions. He is so essentially the amateur, both in his virtues and in his odd faults. No "professional" writer would have these faults; but neither would he have Mr. Cunninghame Graham's knowledge, got rather from men, countries and animals than from books. One cannot but regard with envy and admiration his instinctive amateur feeling that his subject is always far more vast, more important, richer and more mysterious than anything he can write about it. He can, even at his most zestful moments, merely indicate. To be so entirely free from literary vanity or pretentiousness!

If he has his vanity, it is that to which a man who has ridden thousands of horses in the long South American continent is entitled. Can you tell him what it is to ride à la gineta, à la brida, à la estradiota? Can you understand what the Inca Garcilaso de la Vega meant when he said that Peru was won à la gineta, that is by men riding in the Moorish style? You know the roans, the bays and the piebalds; but can you write of the skewbalds, the claybanks, the calicoes, pintos, pangares, lobunos, grullos, the doradillos and a dozen more? It is a catalogue for a South American Villon. The "literary gent," blinking at his shelves, cannot write like that. That is for the amateur whose body learned to ride a horse before his mind got astride the pen. The pen is the better for it.

This is merely on the outskirts of Mr. Cunninghame Graham's abrupt and fascinating kingdom, where the Spaniards pass through the Horse Latitudes to the Indies, acclimatize their beasts there, and are on to Mexico and Peru to appear as centaurs to the Indians. Mr. Cunninghame Graham is skeptic enough to doubt the final value of that conquest as of any other, but that does not lessen the zeal of his admiration for the men, the horsemen, who led it.

The Relaciones of Cortés have made it clear that the Indians supposed the mounted Spaniard to be one creature, a centaur whose musketry fire was thought to be bellowing, and who galloped with bells ringing at the saddle. The Indian consternation is not to be wondered at. Horses had been unknown in South America since the tertiary period of the continent, when indeed thousands of small horses had abounded on the pampas. But these were scarcely larger than sheep.

The horses of the Conquest were not large animals. They could rarely have been higher than 15 hands, Mr. Cunninghame Graham considers, and they were more suited to arduous labor and long journeys than the great, graceful, showy animals that are bred nowadays in Andalusia. In fact here, as in the case of certain words, we have an instance of the New World preserving an old type while the Old World has developed a new one. For it is Mr. Cunninghame Graham's opinion that those short-backed animals "without too much daylight showing underneath the belly," on which Phillip IV was mounted commonly by Velásquez, was the type which mounted Cortés and Bernal Diaz. The characteristics can be detected on the pampas still.

A great deal of this book is devoted to the exciting expeditions of these men and others, in which the horses played a leading part. The book is also packed with lore and proverbs. There is, for example, that fine picture of homing animals, moving riderless in rapid, undeviating direction, five, 10 or 20 leagues from home, rarely pausing to feed, but trotting with heads held high to the horizon. There is much, too, about the excellent Sertanejos, the wild Baguales, the horses of the Venezuelan llanos. The men of Sertaõ call the white-nosed horse, "Bebe en branco": literally, "drinks in white." And there are the proverbs: that God made the piebald to carry packs and that a chestnut is good on hard ground or soft. It will be long, says the author, before such lore gathers round motorcars. Agreeing vehemently, despairingly, one yet remembers the Ford. A Ford will, it is said—but this heresy shall be stifled!

The book contains excellent illustrations and is given character (rather than weakness) by a few haphazard repetitions. It is sharply seasoned by numerous footnotes, charming in their occasional superfluity, their pernicketiness and their delight in the Spanish tongue.

V. S. P.

England's Great Actor

Henry Irving, by E. Gordon Craig. London: Dent. 15s. net. New York: Longmans. $3.

IN ANY list of great actors Henry Irving would find an honored place and, in the judgment of Mr. Craig, his position would be at the head of the scroll. No other English actor could challenge his supremacy: Mr. Craig is emphatic about it; but to quote the Shakespeare whose great dramas Irving interpreted with such understanding and whose characters he realized with such splendor, he "doth protest too much, methinks." For Mr. Craig is a hero-worshiper who can tolerate no adverse criticism of his hero a sitter at the feet of a "saint," to use his own word, and this book is the witness of his admiration and affection.

That Irving may be regarded as England's greatest actor, few will dispute. His place in the affections of those who saw him tread the boards is secure, and a younger generation has accepted him as it has accepted other great masters. To go beyond that statement, however, is to open the doors of argument and controversy; to enter into an atmosphere of noisy clamor in which each nation defends its own particular favorite, in which nothing can be finally settled and which does no service to those who wish to praise.

Hero-worship is a fine thing, for it calls all the best of us up in defense. It may, however, call up the worst. The endeavor to canonize our saint often leads to the intolerant condemnation of those who are not with us. In the picture we paint we are not content to put our hero in the foreground, crowned and enthroned, but thrust those we fear or distrust either out of the canvas altogether or else distort and blur their outlines, unwilling to do them justice. This, unhappily, is Mr. Craig's method, a method that is responsible for many of the unworthy passages that spoil an otherwise admirable work.

Archer and Shaw, both honored and distinguished names in the world of the theater—the critic Archer, whose lance was ever keen and whose integrity and sound judgment compelled all his fellows to esteem his opinions and respect his name; the playwright Shaw, with his individuality, earnestness and superb craftsmanship, to say nothing of his masterly command of English—are dismissed with an impudence and a childishness that displays critical astigmatism. Ibsen—in whose production Craig signally failed in London—and Scribe are tossed aside; the poet who has expressed the modern search for spiritual freedom and the technician who at least helped to shape the pattern of the play, are dismissed with no real attempt to assess the value of their work. Yet "The Bells," which was as empty of significance as anything that ever Scribe fashioned and at a level of paltriness to which Ibsen never descended, is treated with the solemnity due to a masterpiece—"so much better than a good play by Mr. Shaw." It is difficult to be patient with such hero-worship. The spell which made such trite stuff acceptable and which evoked such enthusiasm, the magic which clings to old Mathias, belong entirely to the actor's genius.

When, however, Mr. Craig escapes from his antipathies, when he lets his imagination and his memory warm his pen, the pages glow. For he too is an artist, one who has shaped production on the stage through his designs and settings; he writes with humor, imagination, and quality. He, who has fathomed the mysteries of Irving's personality, charms us with many an intimate memory and story. He tells us of the day when his mother, Ellen Terry, took him to see "The Corsican Brothers," and so magically does he describe it that I am willing to forgive all his sins of omission and commission—Irving is alive again. Oh, the memories, "the old familiar faces," the rapturous applause, "the sound of thousands of people clapping their hands" while "H. I. stood, between the front curtains and the glowing yellow footlights, taking his call." No man was better qualified to write of Irving, no man had a richer store of intimate associations to draw upon, no man can recapture the first, fine, careless rapture like Mr. Craig. But, good as the book is, it might have been better.

J. T. GREIN.

In the Honorable Occident

The Mirror of Kong Ho, by Ernest Bramah. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Doran. $2.

ERNEST BRAMAH is by no means the first to satirize western civilization by presenting it as it might appear to an Oriental. From Oliver Goldsmith's time, and perhaps before that, writers have been fascinated and readers amused by this device; but no writer succeeds better than Mr. Bramah in hitting two ways at once, and setting off the eastern and the western viewpoint at the same time in such innocently ironical contrast.

Kong Ho, visiting in London, writes to his venerated sire in the city of Yuen-ping regarding the manners and habits of the barbarians, and their fashion of speech, amusements and thought. Each letter constitutes a chapter and any one of the chapters makes a reading unit of suitable length and is intelligible without its context.

The charm of the book lies, of course, in its perfect gravity, as well as in its avoidance of obvious comedy, and in its adroit meanderings in the suave circumlocutions of Oriental diction. It is not simply a parody on western civilization, but is delicately compounded with a view of existence held by one who can recite from memory the classics of his native country. Kong Ho is especially disappointed to find out that the strange barbarians of the West are totally deficient in the "polite art whereby two persons may carry on a flattering and highly attuned conversation, mutually advantageous to the esteem of each, without it being necessary in any way that their statements should have more than an ornamental actuality." His acquaintances in London had a rude and shattering way of asking, after one of his well-intentioned elaborations: "Excuse me, Mr. Kong Ho, but did you really see or do thus-and-so?"

"The Mirror of Kong Ho" is good fun for the right kind of reader—a superior company to which we all think we belong. Those who have read and liked Ernest Bramah's earlier books—"Kai Lung Unrolls His Mat," "Kai Lung's Golden Hours," and "The Wallet of Kai Lung"—know that they belong to the elect.

An Obscure Man of Letters

Fitz-Greene Halleck: An Early Knickerbocker Wit and Poet, by Nelson Frederick Adkins. New Haven: Yale University Press. $5.

SOME years ago Prof. William Ellery Leonard wrote of Halleck that "a detailed study would reveal, as the chief source of his genuinely individual note, his power to phrase energetically a single moment of action or of feeling with a certain fusion of imaginative vision and of intellectual criticism." The study which Mr. Adkins has now accomplished is so detailed that any such general critical conclusion as that adumbrated by Mr. Leonard is obscured by enormous heaps of facts. In this volume of 460 pages, there are more than 1800 footnotes—a bit of statistics not irrelevant for estimating the biographer's methods and results. Mr. Adkins subscribes to Longfellow's belief that "a life that is worth writing at all is worth writing minutely." Some readers of the biography now before us may question whether, granting that minuteness is a sine qua non (which not all people will admit), Halleck's life was "worth writing at all." Material in great abundance has been found in manuscript and in forgotten periodicals; but most of it is very poor pickings.

Judged absolutely, Halleck is a very minor bard indeed; relatively he is of some importance for his place in early American literature and for his social and cultural position in Knickerbocker circles. But the relative position should not be allowed to obscure the absolute vision of the man and the poet. Most of Halleck's work—indeed one might boldly say all—is forgotten save by the professional literary historians. "Fanny" and the Croaker squibs did not outlive their own day. No schoolboy now declaims "Marco Bozzaris" from the platform. Scarcely one in 100 of those who still quote the only two lines of Halleck that have remained in the general memory could name the author. To what two lines do we refer? Halleck's work is in the main pastiche of Wordsworth, Campbell, Scott, Byron and Thomas Moore.

Nevertheless, this man of letters is not altogether negligible. His was an attractive personality. In his day he was celebrated. He had interesting connections with other writers. His friendship with Joseph Rodman Drake is one of the romantic anecdotes of our literature. He was a sort of manager and secretary for John Jacob Astor. For those who are interested Mr. Adkins, with immense industry and so far as we can judge exhaustiveness, has assembled every scrap of information about him. It can safely be said that the work will not have to be done again.

Across the Channel

Three Virgins of Haworth, by Emilie and Georges Romieu. New York: Dutton. $3.

THE publishers of this biography advertise that, "strained through the medium of the French language into a newly refined and revitalized English" (whatever that may mean) this story of the Brontë sisters "takes on the transparent quality, the immediate actuality of great fiction." The blurb is rather unfair to the authors, for "fictionized" biography is a glut on the literary market. Nor is there any evidence of a revitalization of the English language in the entirely competent, but not astonishingly excellent, translation by Roberts Tapley.

M. and Mme. Romieu must not complain of their American publishers, however, for they have not been altogether fair to themselves. They have set their narrative in the frame of a prologue and epilogue which could have been suppressed without loss, consisting as they do of sentimental generalities that prejudice the reader against the book at the start and make him take leave of it with distaste. One need not press the point; a single example of these false initial and concluding notes will suffice: "They were never loved, and they never loved," say these authors, and this is the "supreme ignomy" of the Brontës. A curious conclusion to be drawn from a narrative in which Charlotte Brontë's devotion to M. Heger plays so large a part. And did not Emily write "Remembrance"?

The familiar story bears retelling and it is well told here. The several characters in the tragic drama that was played out on the Yorkshire moors, with interludes in Brussels and on the South Coast of England, are firmly delineated: the self-centered, proud and aloof father; the brilliant and wayward son; the devoted aunt; the servants and dogs; the villagers; the publishers and men of letters who enter into the story when fame came to the sisters; and towering above their surroundings the three sisters.

There is not much literary criticism in the book, though the little it contains is good of its kind; for criticism French admirers of the Brontës must continue to depend upon the Abbé Dimnet. As biography it is really good; the setting in the wild Yorkshire upland is sensitively accomplished; each detail that adds something to the dramatic quality of the history is in its place; and there is less strain and overemphasis than might have been expected. Particularly commendable is the warm admiration displayed for Mrs. Gaskell, the friend of Charlotte Brontë and her first biographer.

S. C. C.

Famous Names

Famous Families of Massachusetts, by Mary Caroline Crawford. Boston: Little, Brown. 2 vols. $10.

MARY CAROLINE CRAWFORD, a Boston woman who has already written about the early history of her city and the men and women who helped to make it, has now assembled a great store of information on a kindred subject in the two large volumes of her "Famous Families of Massachusetts."

Beginning with the Adamses, not because they lead the alphabet, but because they gave so many illustrious names to American history, Miss Crawford has made not only a genealogical study of various branches of the family, but a chronicle of the family achievements. What she had done with the Adamses she has done for approximately 60 other families.

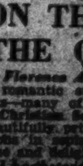
Her chief difficulty, she says, has been that of selection. If all the old and worthy Massachusetts families had been included there would have been, not two volumes, but a set of encyclopedia. She has confined herself, accordingly, to family groups that are famous, necessarily omitting not a few "good old families."

Naturally she has included the distinguished proprietary families of Winthrop, Endicott and Saltonstall; the great manufacturing families of Lowell, Lawrence and Cabot; the shipowning families of Perkins, Shaw and Sturgis. Natural scientists and philanthropists like the members of the Agassiz family, Higginsons, Storrows, Holmeses and Wigglesworths, Appletons, Sargents, Gardners and Choates—where can one stop enumerating them? What a vision of achievement, of vigorous personality and of history these names evoke!

The amount of research that went into the preparation of this work must give us pause. It is clearly a task lightened by enthusiasm. Miss Crawford has a pleasant style, and a faculty for carrying on the thread of her narrative clearly and consecutively amid the tempting ramifications of family branches.

How far from Massachusetts the scions of some of these families have carried the renown of their names we recognize when we read of their work in public service—in Europe as well as in America—in exploration, research, and in the arts.

A review of Miss Crawford's book is incomplete without mention of the many fine illustrations, 115 excellent reproductions of portraits of members of famous families.


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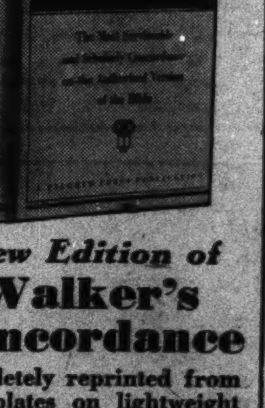
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SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Stockholm

THE present-day need for solving the problem of economizing space and labor gave special interest to the array of small homes shown at the Stockholm Exhibition. The Crown Prince in opening the exhibition expressed the hope that no one would go away from it indifferent, because one of the prime objects of the exhibition was to arouse thought. So far as the housing section is concerned the Crown Prince's hope has come true, for even if some of the ideas advanced were not acceptable, there were others that held useful suggestions.

In order to understand the genesis of this exhibition of small houses a brief explanation may be useful. It was decided to prepare a standard type of home suitable for various grades of income. Statistical investigations into building conditions in Stockholm and its suburbs were therefore made, thousands of income-tax returns were examined, the percentage of the rent paid, and the number of members in the family, the number of rooms, etc., were tabulated. This information was then divided into 15 groups, the lowest comprising a household of one person with an income of 3000 kronor and the highest a household of five or six people plus servants, with an income of 11,000 to 15,000 kronor.

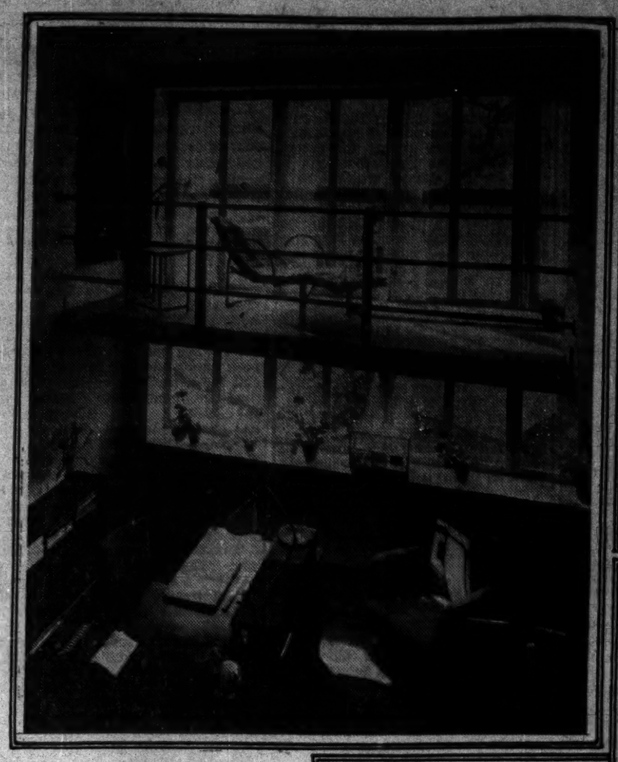
Twenty young architects were invited to prepare plans in competition for a home completely finished and furnished, with drawings of the whole house, city plan, and estimated cost. From the plans received, 15 apartments and 10 villas were selected for erection by the exhibition committee and five apartments were put up by the Tenants' Building Society.

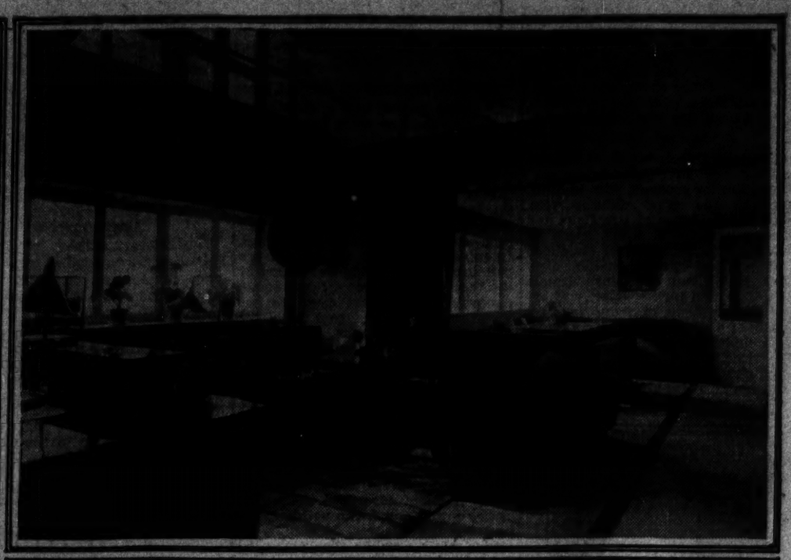
All the homes are in the extremely modern style—what is known in Sweden as functionalism. The living rooms are large, to admit as much light and air as possible, and indeed sometimes seem out of proportion compared to the other rooms. To go to the extreme of making the living room so big that the bathroom is merely an oblong tube at one end of the living room savors more of an architectural joke than something to be seriously considered.

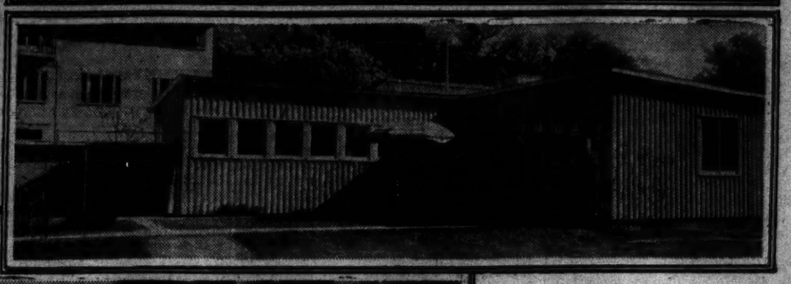
Labor-Saving Devices

With few exceptions the kitchens are small and so placed that there are no outside windows. Dining corners take the place of dining rooms and are separated from the kitchens, either by a wall, a glass partition or sliding doors. While it is preferable not to have to eat in the kitchen or to have someone sleeping there, it is doubtful if the housewife will be satisfied with a dark kitchen and the lack of an outside window. Several of the dining corners were sufficiently large to accommodate a sofa which could be used as a bed.

The kitchens were fitted with all the newest labor-saving devices. One of the most radical changes, especially noticeable in the kitchenettes, was that installed refrigerators now take the place of sculleries. There were many models of stoves and the housewife could choose among gas stoves, electric stoves and the aga-stove, the new invention by Mr. Dahlen, inventor of the aga-light.







The Two Upper Pictures (Karl Schultz Photos) Are Views of the Same Room—a Combined Sitting and Dining Room With Balcony. The Exterior Just Below Is a Typical Modern L-Shaped Villa, Swedish Interpretation (Källgrens Photo). At the Bottom Is a Kitchen, Compactly Arranged and Fitted With Labor-Saving Devices (Karl Schultz Photo).



As most of the homes had no pantry, the walls of the kitchens were covered with shelves and cupboards for groceries, glass, china and so on. A good idea was the drawers for groceries lined with aluminum. One kitchen had movable cupboards on castors, designed for easy cleaning.

Materials for sinks varied from wood to marble, rustless steel and other metals; all were good and easy to keep clean. Rubber mats for the protection of china in washing were seen everywhere.

A Room of One's Own

The desirability of each individual having a room to himself was recognized and in most homes this had been provided. In some apartments the total floor space was so small that each separate room was very tiny. It is a question whether in such cases a bigger room for two is not preferable.

An original and attractive apartment, designed for four or six persons, had a height of about 4½ meters. To get the necessary floor space the architect had made an entresole. On the lower floor one big room divided by draperies formed the sitting-room and dining room. At the end nearest the dining room was a small dark kitchen. A steep narrow staircase led from the sitting room to the upper floor which projected as a sort of balcony over the dining room and part of the sitting room. Here were two bedrooms with accommodation for two persons in each room. In the corridor outside were cupboards and at the farther end was the bathroom which projected somewhat over the sitting room.

A Bachelor Home

Another apartment was an ideal bachelor home. Beside the door was a small but well furnished kitchenette. In the large room the sleeping place was divided off by a row of cupboards and a folding screen, which came short of the ceiling to allow the circulation of air. The cupboards were fitted as bookshelves on the sitting-room side, and with wardrobes and drawers on the other side. Separated from the sleeping place by a glass partition was a light and charming bathroom. The apartment also had a small balcony.

Several of the villas were planned as part of a row of houses. They were built in the L shape; the sitting room jutting out into the garden with no windows to the back, thus giving the next-door neighbor a sheltered and undisturbed corner. The bedrooms were in a row, with windows facing the gardens.

The furniture exhibited was all very modern. In the small bedrooms there was little room and the small bedside tables of bent tube, which could be pushed in over the bed during the daytime, were most practical. In a room designed for a young girl there was a pretty and adaptable dressing table. On the wall hung a tall, narrow glass, below which two small, low cupboards with drawers and shelves could be placed on each side, in front, or anywhere else as space required.

A Small Polka Dot Ally

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Seattle, Wash.

The little oval black and tan insect crawling over rose bushes is a ladybird beetle, sometimes called ladybug. Perhaps no beetle clan surpasses ladybirds as friends of man. Their pretty polka-dot wing cases and gentle demeanor are in keeping with their beneficial relation to farmers, gardeners and fruit growers. Plant lice, scale insects and other very wee families of bugdom regard ladybirds as roaring lions and tigers.

In early spring adult ladybugs busy themselves laying eggs on all manner of trees and plants on which congregate insects. The larvæ running about on vegetation in search of game destroy billions of minute pests, some invisible to the eye. In four or five weeks they assume the color of the parents and proceed to produce another generation of larvæ.

When winter approaches two urges seize the polka-dot beetles. One is to fly up high foothills or rugged mountains, the other is to congregate. In Pacific coast states wide-awake collectors watch closely these two habits of ladybugs and locate their winter quarters. The beetles are scooped out of the dens by the thousands and in sacks or boxes taken to cold storage to await spring. Farmers' associations and individual growers buy the beetles by the quart, pound or other measure. They are shipped by express early enough to arrive in growing sections when the first pests appear.

The helianthuses, Stella and Orion, are very refined, dwarf sunflowers worthy of admittance to the flower garden. They are pale yellow, with dark centers. Orion has twisted petals. They grow four feet tall, and usually require staking, having roots too weak to support their weight. Useful for cutting.

Herbs, Both Sweet and Choice, for Pot, Garnish and Fragrance

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

ERASMUS gives a good plan for the herb garden. "To have nothing here but sweet herbs; and those only choice ones, too, and every kind in a bed by itself." The pretty fragrant herbs are being released from the superstitions once attached to them and the herb garden is now a new delight for the home gardener. The herb garden of olden times faded out of modern life with the decay of superstition. Alchemists and fortune tellers took so many wholesome and delightful plants and weighted them with incantations and squeezed them into philters; but with the spread of knowledge and reason, the mystic qualities of herbs went out of fashion, and herbs themselves became generally forgotten, and our broths and potages and cakes went flavorless in consequence. Gentle Erasmus has given us a picture, however, of the herb garden sweet, wholesome, orderly; and on the sloping ground beneath the mealroom windows, a minute from the kitchen door, we have laid out the herb garden for our own practical uses.

The winds blow on it from the south and east, and the sun shines almost all the day; there is a patch of shade for the mints, and well-drained soil for the warm and musky creeping things, the thymes and camomile and caraway. And every herb is in a little square patch to itself, in two long beds with grass between them, a broad walk where the gathered stalks and blossoms, the leaves and seeds, may ripen in the sun.

"Were it in my power, I would recall the world, if not altogether to their pristine diet, yet to a much more wholesome and temperate one than is now in fashion," says John Evelyn in that delightful little tract, "Acetaria."

Suppose the "herbaceous border" of today is the remnant of the old herb garden, but the glories of the flowers served a double purpose in John Evelyn's day (complain though he did of popular diet!). Poppy seed was for cakes and comfits, the juicy stalks of mallow for suckets, tulip pods were picked when the petals fell and boiled as a substitute for green peas; broombuds were pickled; indeed, every flower, bud or petal seems to have been candied or conserved or made into a "sallet."

The herbs proper, however, are the sweet herbs and pot herbs, and it is interesting to note that in the latter category our common vegetables used to figure. Between the flower border and the vegetable garden, the herb garden (as we now understand the phrase) has been squeezed almost out of existence, and for the growing of the plants that are still called herbs, a modest strip is quite enough.

Names to Weave into Verses

We grow sweet hyssop, coriander, chedvil, dill, parsley, sage, camomile, caraway, burnet, rocket, clary, thyme (French lemon, and ordinary), marigold, pennyroyal, rue, balm, rosemary horehound, fenniel, mints, basil, anise, tarragon, sweet marjoram, pot marjoram, winter and summer savory, who were curious and diligent enough to taste and test.

For Strange "Sallets"

But the herb garden also afforded the housewife opportunity for indulging her æsthetic tastes. With her Sweet Bagges and Pomaders, Sweet Jars and Sweet Waters, she was busy in making her home a sweet and pleasant place for all who came into it. When she took out her candied flowers for the making of strange sallets, she was bent on giving pleasure to her company and took as much artistic joy in working out in paste and comfits the traditional devices in which old cook books abound, as she did in embroidering her garden plots with flowers, or her bedroom stuffes with silk and thread.

Though wind and sun are good for drying herbs, there must be a shelter for the housewife as she works in her garden during the long summer afternoons. Hence the value of an arbor, some pleached bower, some clipper yew snuggery, where the housewife can retire to sort her herbs and tie them into bundles. Then, in the center of the grass plot between the herb beds, it is convenient to have a stone table, ridged with some low coping in case the winds should blow, where, beneath the warm rays of the sun, fruit may candy and herbs may dry in safety.

I cannot imagine anything prettier than a little grassy terrace with steps leading down to such a garden, not too big for the housewife to take care of but neat and compact and spacious enough for all the herbs she can make use of. Their aromatic odors attract all the bees and butterflies, but the clean growth of the neat leaves and bushy stems seem to discourage the less pleasant type of insect, and one may work amidst the dry delights of thyme and southernwood without seeing so much as a slug or a worm. A neat, clean, comfortable place, our herb garden; and a place above all, for quiet and leisure, for mild activity. A treasure-trove of memories and associations. CONSTANCE SMEDLEY.

Choosing a Kitchen Sink

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Chicago

THE kitchen sink once meant just a white rectangular basin under a couple of none too shiny faucets. Although claiming no beauty, it was prized for its utilitarian qualities, which were far superior to those of its ancestors—the big twin dishpans on a rugged table.

But today a kitchen sink parading in royal blue, orchid, or ivory may also have a variety of shapes and styles. It may have a drain on one side or both sides. It may be a combination sink and laundry tub. It may be a combination sink and electric dish washer, or again, the sink equipped with a special stopper may itself serve as a dishpan.

Which one shall be chosen for the new home? The housewife will think it out well because an item which is the center of the household activities on an average of three times a day and which is costly enough and permanent enough to remain, once it is installed, will demand due deliberation.

Arrangement and Size

The arrangement and size of the kitchen will help to decide. If there is plenty of room and if it is the habit to prepare meals about the sink, probably the double drain board will be preferred. A large family sending out piles of soiled dishes after each meal will also very likely find the double drain board an advantage at dishwashing time. On the right side can be piled the soiled dishes, and on the left the clean ones after they have come from the washing compartment in the center.

The combination laundry tub and sink offers many advantages for the small family. The miniature enameled tub either at the left or right of the sink is covered with an enameled, or sometimes a chromium-plated, removable drain board. When the tub is in use, the drain board is switched over to cover the sink, and when the sink in use, the drain board takes its usual place beside the sink basin. The miniature tub is convenient for small washings, especially when the basement tubs are far away and the delicate fabrics to be washed are few.

Just the Thing

Many women nowadays assume the responsibility of keeping their stockings and silk garments clean as well as mended, but the laundry tubs are too large and inconvenient for such fine fabrics and the bathroom is not always the ideal place for this household activity. Under these circumstances, this combination of miniature enameled tub and sink in the kitchen may prove to be just the thing.

Then there is the question of the electric dishwasher. If old-fashioned dishwashing methods have been discarded, the housewife may prefer this kind of fixture installed in her kitchen. A sink with an electric dishwasher at one end and a sink at the other may exactly meet her needs. The rubber covered wire frame of the dishwasher gets down into the deep circular tublike compartment. After the dishes are thoroughly washed they are sometimes left in the dish washer which serves as a cupboard when the dishes are not in use. A home builder ought to be entirely won over to this type of dishwashing, however, before money is invested in the fixture.

Still another kind of sink comes equipped with a dual strainer and a device called a pop-up waste and overflow which turns the sink into a dish pan by stopping up the waste. The sink can be filled with water with no danger of overflowing because of the outlet at the back of the sink similar to most bathroom basins. In this way the sink itself is converted into a dishpan.

Less Expensive

Concerning materials, the enameled iron is less expensive than the porcelain and just as durable. Acid resisting enamel comes a little higher than the regular enamel. If chosen in colors, the enamel sinks range in price from 25 to 50 per cent higher than plain white, it is estimated.

Nickel plated faucets are most generally used for medium priced plumbing. Chromium plated trimmings, however, are very desirable. They are harder than nickel and do not rust or tarnish. Although a little more expensive, chromium plated trimmings being always lustrous are a great joy to the housewife when she no longer needs to polish and scour the metal.

Before Plans Are Complete

The sink question needs to be settled even before the architect's plans are complete, for, to maintain balance and proportion, windows can be arranged above the sink and along its full length. One very acceptable grouping is a row of windows above the sink, giving the worker a glimpse of the garden to happify and perhaps speed up the work. The length and shape of the sink will determine the number and size of the windows.

The size of the family, the shape and size of the kitchen, and most of all the habits of working in this much used room will help to determine the type of sink best adapted to the needs.

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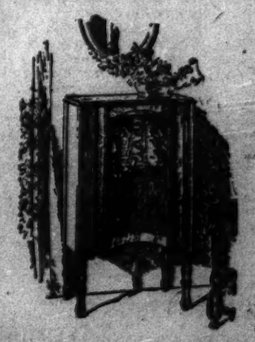
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Art News and Comment—Theatrical News

Museum of Modern Art

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

WE ARE living in an era too liberal to permit the conservatives and the progressives to shut themselves away from each other. Are they not warmed by the same sun and fed by the same food? Leaving the National Academy show we walk down Fifty-seventh Street two blocks, and, entering the Museum of Modern Art, find there some of the same men—Gifford Beal, Leon Kroll, William Glackens and Childe Hassam. Paul Dougherty, an Academician who is not exhibiting this year, is represented in this show of 29 painters and seven sculptors whose work has not previously been seen at the Museum of Modern Art. This is a loan exhibition, representing the policy of the museum to choose artists regardless of school.

John Kane, Pittsburgh house painter who has been in several Carnegie international exhibitions, is represented by three paintings which are puzzling until we note in the catalogue that he came to the United States from Scotland in 1880, in plenty of time to come under the influence of the pastoral style of painting that had flourished for a century in America, but was soon to show the effect of American painters' studies in the Barbizon and Munich schools. Mr. Kane's "Homestead" might well pass for an American primitive, with its soft coloring, and its formalized use of line, in an industrial scene beside a river.

* * *

Two works of sculpture dominate the exhibition. Near the entrance is a huge aluminum figure, "Wrestler," in which Dudley Vail Talcott has accentuated the mass with clamorous effect by flattening and inflating the planes. This might be one of those ominous figures in Lord Dunsany's "Gods of the Mountain." In the center of the largest gallery stands another figure, twice life-size, made of plaster by Gaston Lachaise. Again is the physical emphasized, though not without a hint of mentality in the thin head. The muscular organization is monumental. Upraised is the right hand, with palm open.

The Lachaise "Woman Walking" also has architectural as well as human dignity, stopping short of the ballooning of volumes that this sculptor sometimes adopts and thereby leave behind those eager to follow with their admiration. Mr. Talcott's "Six Day Cyclist" is of machine-age essence, stream-lined in every part, fabricated of steel and mounted at a rakish angle on a pedestal of brass. Slightly satirical, we suspect, is the wood carving, "Restaurant Waitress," with its standardization of figure and costume.

* * *

"Kiddy Kar," done in rosewood by William Zorach, is but one item in a compelling group that exemplifies pure form, and the attainment of a mass that is in itself a decoration, with no superimposed ornament. The lights and darks of a pied log of lignum vitæ yielded a handsome elemental result in the "Figure of a Woman," lent by Frank Crowninshield. "Child and Cat," with its unfretted planes, and absences of holes, is a marble that seems akin to the simplifications of Egyptian stone carving.

To conclude with the sculptural side of the show, we note the flowing lines, the "lost and found" play of light, on Robert Laurent's alabaster figure; the plaintive "Cow" with its forms accentuated by the veining of the wood, as carved by Alexander Calder; "Spanish Horsemen," by Hunt Diederich, with its stylized design and its free feeling for action; and Anna Glenny's penetrating portraiture as manifested in her bronzes.

* * *

Gifford Beal's painting, "Fisherman's Daughter" sets forth a sturdy peasant figure striding across an upland, made to seem the more vigorous by the low placement of the horizon.



Courtesy of F. K. M. Rehn, New York

"Aline McMahon Making Up." From a Painting by James Chapin at the Museum of Modern Art, New York.

There is a gayety of color rhythms in since he suspended his long preoccupation with Atlantic Coast marines. Gone are the sharp edges, and in their place is a new simplicity of form and color balance in "Canyon After Rain." "Distraction," by Arthur G. Dove, ventures so far into abstraction that, like a musical composition, it might mean any one of a number of things.

* * *

Guy Pene Dubois combines interior and exterior in "Café Breakfast." Morris Kantor succeeds with another essay in the same difficult vein, achieving brilliance of lamplight and luminousness in a street scene at night. A pictorialization of childhood fancy, glorified by a Renoir-like coloration, is William Glackens' "Dream Ride." Marsden Hartley offers a Sherlock Holmes flight of deduction in a picture of a group of personal possessions, under the title of "Portrait of My Friend."

Old New York and the Impressionist school alike are well represented in his "Polka From 'Die Fledermaus.'" A fantasia of colored forms, symmetrically disposed, is set forth in Paul Burlin's "Horses in Stable." Stern simplification of characterizing planes is to be noted in Vincent Canadé's "The Artist's Family." Arthur Carles has ventured upon a complicated color registration in "Calla Lilies." James Chapin's portrait, "Aline McMahon," is at once large and simple in the treatment of its color elements. Particularly interesting is the horizontal ellipse of the head, opposing the vertical ellipse of the mirror, and contrasting of the circles of the makeup boxes with the rectangle of the mirror.

Andrew Dasburg's New Mexico landscape disposes the colored forms of houses against green hills and an azure sky. Stuart Davis displays his amusing surrealist map of a fishing village, called "Summer Landscape." Paul Dougherty, now living in California, is seeing things with new eyes Childe Hassam's "Spring in West Seventy-eighth Street, 1905." Leon Kroll's "Serena" is all loveliness of tonality in its setting off of pale flesh tones against green draperies. Houses and trees in Sidney Laufman's "Landscape" seem modeled in light, "Eleanor," by George Luks, is one of this artist's most dashing works with its sprightly use of pattern in the brown dress of a blue-capped, red-haired little girl. There are large but delicately balanced forms in Boardman Robinson's "Sermon on the Mount," solidity of modeling in Henry McFee's "Man With a High Hat," painting virtuosity in Henry Schnakenberg's "Still Life With Red Bandanna," integrity of structure in Charles Sheeler's "American Landscape," escape from literalism in the murals of Augustus Vincent Tack, and discovery of chromatic harmonies in unexpected places in Mark Tobey's "Dancing Miners."

Reviving an Ancient Technique

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Chicago

AFTER centuries of neglect, the same process that Michelangelo employed to paint the glorious ceiling of the Sistine Chapel is now being seriously considered for the decoration of modern buildings. In the days of the Egyptians, the Greeks and the Romans, buildings were not considered finished until their walls had been covered with mural paintings, on subjects suited to the uses of the buildings. The painting was a part of the very wall, and not a fairly small, removable object that could be put anywhere, as is the case with the modern "easel" picture. Now that attention is turning again to the decoration of large wall surfaces in public and semipublic buildings, the process of fresco painting, as old as the Greeks and Egyptians, and developed, it seems, to its utmost during the Renaissance in Italy, has been tried again under modern conditions and is proving very satisfactory.

Twenty-five years ago most of the house painters advertised themselves as decorators and fresco painters, but had not the slightest idea of what fresco really was. As they employed the term it generally meant stenciled borders around large wall surfaces. This was done in ordinary paint on an already painted surface. The true fresco process is something quite different. It comes from the Italian word "fresco," meaning "fresh," and refers to the fact that the painting is done directly on wet plaster and sinks into the surface of the wall, becoming an integral part of the wall itself. The painting then stands as long as the wall remains in good condition, and with ordinary care will last for centuries. In fact, most of the churches of the Middle Ages were decorated by this process, and many of them are in excellent condition today. Where this is not the case, it is due to lack of ordinary care, to mishaps or to a faulty technique.

Extended Courses

A few years ago a study of the records of the fresco process as written by contemporaries of the great fresco painters of Italy was carried on in France, with the result that several public buildings were decorated in fresco. The results were so satisfactory that it was decided to give a course in the subject at the American School at Fontainebleau, and for several summers young American art students have learned there the true process and its modern application. One of the professors in charge, Robert La Montagne St. Hubert, came to the United States two or three years ago and painted decorations in fresco at the University of Virginia and in the county court house at Hartford, Conn. He then came to Chicago, and gave some lectures and laboratory work at the school of the Art Institute. This year M. St. Hubert has returned to the institute to give a more extended course for a limited number of advanced students.

While the fundamental processes of fresco remain unchanged from the days of Michelangelo, there are certain new materials available which seem to insure even greater permanence for the work. Modern metal laths do not warp, nor are they inflammable as were the wooden ones, and they can be attached to almost any surface to receive the final coat of plaster. Modern lime, too, is much more uniform in action. The colors used are extremely limited, as lime attacks and ruins most pigments. This limitation probably has a great deal to do with the harmonious effects which are characteristic of fresco. Then, too, the fact that the plaster must be painted the very day it is put on the wall necessitates a directness of execution which does not permit the painter to change his mind in the middle of his work. Of course, changes are possible, but whenever done they must be on fresh plaster, so that faulty work must be removed entirely and new plaster laid upon the areas to be painted. This naturally causes the painter to think twice before he paints.

Actual Process

The actual process is very simple. Full-sized drawing called cartoons are made in charcoal on paper, and a tiny toothed wheel is run over all the lines, piercing them with a series of extremely fine dots. The mason spreads upon the wall the amount of plaster which the artist thinks he can finish in a day, the cartoon is fastened over it, and with a cloth bag filled with powdered pigment, the artist taps along the lines, which transfers the design to the wall surface in a very few minutes. The plaster, being wet, is fairly dark in color, and the pigments, which are mixed with water, are rather dark, too; so it is necessary to determine beforehand exactly the colors to be used, and they are mixed dry to insure the proper tone. The big areas are laid in first, and the details are added at the end of the afternoon, just before the plaster becomes too dry to work upon.

At the end of the day the fresco is not very prepossessing in appearance. It requires slow drying for several days before the true effect can be seen, for the plaster whitens as it dries, and all the colors assume their true hues. When the artist stops work for the day, all plaster that has not been covered with painting is scraped away, and the following morning a fresh coat is laid joining the finished work. Of course, great care must be taken that the plaster joinings do not occur in conspicuous places.

The cost of fresco as compared with decorations in oil is very reasonable. When fully dried, it can be washed repeatedly without any harm and, as the color has penetrated the surface to some depth, it will stand wear better than canvas. Then, too, the colors do not alter. There seems to be no good reason why fresco should not resume its place as the foremost medium for mural decorations.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY.

Two Norwegian Painters

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Oslo

THERE have been famous families of painters, such as the Breughels in seventeenth-century Flanders, and the Pissarros in France in our own times, but it is only seldom, as with the two Holbeins, that a father and a son attain nearly equal distinction in painting. An exhibition just opened at Oslo affords an excellent opportunity of studying the work of a father and son already distinguished in the annals of Norwegian art. It consists exclusively of pictures by Christian Krohg and his son, Per Krohg, each of whom in his very different style expresses not only an individual talent, but also the trend of European painting in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, respectively.

Christian Krohg (1852-1925) might not unfairly be described as the Courbet of Norway. A genial but thoughtful realist in his outlook on life, a fine draftsman, rich-toned colorist and accomplished designer in his technique, he painted figures, landscapes and out-of-door scenes with equal skill and strong feeling. His portraits, such as that of "The Painter's Aunt" in the National Gallery of Oslo, are notable for their quiet but effective realism, broad treatment and tender characterization. He delighted in depicting the life of the people, showing women washing in an interior, or cod fishermen at work in a harbor or on the North Sea, but he was also a humanist interested in many of the social problems of his day.

Made Profound Impression

One of his most famous pictures, entitled "The Struggle for Life," depicts a crowd of women and children on a snowy winter's day waiting outside a bakery for the distribution of bread. In another famous painting, entitled "Albertina," he suggested the problems of a young girl from the country who attempts to earn her living in the city, of which she has no experience. These pictures, which made a profound impression on his contemporaries, date mostly from the eighties of the last century, and in his later years Christian Krohg devoted himself more and more to purely aesthetic problems of lighting and color.

Among his last works is a series of delightful sketches of the painter in his studio, little masterpieces of tonality, impressionist in handling but usually restrained in color, showing figures in dimly lit interiors, and rendering with subtle skill and poetry the relative degrees of illumination which give air, atmosphere and the effect of recession to interiors in twilight.

Painter of Another Order

Per Krohg, his son, born in 1889, also studied in Paris but is a painter of quite another order, belonging to his own time as did his father. The color of Per Krohg is more brilliant and vivacious and fitly expresses a more gay and light-hearted temperament. He also is an acute observer of life, but where Christian Krohg in the eighties saw much tragedy and pathos, Per Krohg in this twentieth century prefers to analyze with wit and distinction the little comedies of human life. He has a distinct bent for satire, which makes him a most penetrating and brilliant—but at times a dangerous—portrait painter. If a sitter has a weak spot, Per Khog is likely to find it out, and he may prick the bubble of a vanity.

A little masterpiece in the current exhibition at Oslo is a small interior in which Per Krohg paints with roguish gusto a rather pompous dinner party in Paris. It is a Thackerayan "Book of Snobs" in brilliant color, and the flunkeydom of the attendant footmen passing round the dishes is expressed with an active vivacity matched only by the solid pomposity of the host and his guests. Per Krohg has also painted the cod fishermen of Norway, but he uses them as elements in a decorative design, symbolizing the adventure of their life in bold planes of color rather than depicting it with photographic realism and minuteness.

Per Krohg is decidedly a decorative painter, but he is also an artist with imagination, and his romantic visions of "Scylla and Charybdis," if fantastically conceived, have an esoteric meaning for those who will search it out, as well as undeniable decorative splendor. Still a young man, Per Krohg seems certain to obtain an enviable position among the contemporary painters of Europe. Already he has not only a reputation in his own country, Norway, but has also made his mark in the critical circles of Paris. His considerable technical gifts, his invention, and his witty observation combine to make him one of the most interesting and individual artists of today.

F. R.

New Plays in Budapest

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Budapest

IN THE new play by Ferenc Molnár, "The Good Fairy," presented at the Budapest Vigszinház, the chief character is a little waif of the city, whose dream it is to be a fairy godmother to everybody she comes across. Out of a truly Molnaresque situation so circumstantially built up that one is compelled to believe in it, arises the necessity of producing a husband whom she had pretended to have. She picks a name at random out of the telephone directory. Great good fortune is to fall to the lot of the pretended husband. The godfairy, however, is incapable of carrying through the beautiful plot of making the strange man out of the telephone book happy and rich forever. It would call for a sacrifice on her part that she is unable to make, and the 24-hour fairy tale that she has woven around the clientless lawyer—a Dickensian figure in modern setting—dissolves like a bubble. The epilogue, showing the characters 10 years after, shows that good has come from the good fairy's efforts, after all, though in quite a different way from what she intended.

The play is perhaps less brilliant and less amusing than most of the author's previous work, but that quality of having a tear concealed beneath smiles places it close to the best of his work, almost on a level with "Liliom." Francisca Gaal, in the leading part, lacked emotional quality somewhat; although her performance was good, one felt that she was miscast.

"Leona," a new drama by Lajos Zilahy, the man most representative of the younger generation of playwrights in Hungary, has for a background the sordid and dramatic revolutionary period that followed the World War. The author, however, does not commit the fault of writing a political play about an epoch that is not yet remote enough to have dramatic perspective. Although the conflict is brought about by a clash between different political convictions, the drama of the plot is wholly individual. Superbly acted by Gizi Bajor as a girl of aristocratic descent whose social conscience is awakened by a chance visit to the slums, and by Csortos in the part of her father, a conservative politician who becomes the victim of his convictions, the play had considerable success and probably will appeal to audiences in other countries.

"The Bookkeeper of the World," a Utopian venture by Imre Földes, fared worse at the hands of the public than it deserved. It is a glimpse into 1935, when, according to the author, economic and social conditions have deteriorated so sadly that the world is on the brink of revolution. The bookkeeper of a great British firm has the idea that everything can be put right if only the clock is set back to 1914. He is appointed world dictator, and decrees that all entries in the world's books, whether in business, politics or diplomacy, shall be canceled and everything started afresh. It all works out to perfection until peace, prosperity and progress are restored and a place in the sun is assured to all. Then the peoples start squabbling as before, and the man who a few months earlier had been unanimously acclaimed as the benefactor of the world is the tragic victim of his own optimism.

"The Bookkeeper of the World" is far from being a technically sound play, but there is so much genuine conviction and feeling in it, and the acting of Lajos Gellért in the principal part is so poignant, that it partly made up for lack of stage qualities. The public, however, favors lighter and more amusing fare, and the appreciation of Imre Földes' play was confined to a small circle.

Of comedies there has been an unusually good crop. A hit was scored by "The Girl Who Dared." The heroine slaps the face of a man whom she has never seen before, and thereby makes him fall in love with and marry her—a plot that sounds most improbable if stripped of all the accessories by which the joint efforts of two young authors, Faragó and László, succeed in making it plausible and amusing.

"Wanted, a Mountebank," by Charles Aszlányi, is a pleasant comedy of the gentle '80s, in which the police magistrate of a small German town, fearing to lose his job if nothing ever happens to make him indispensable, bullies an innocent youth into eloping with the Burgomaster's daughter, which he does in spite of conscience qualms, but with the best results.

"The Man Who Was Exchanged," by Adorján Bónyi, is the interesting story of a shell-shocked man who loses his memory, and whom a servant, in the confusion of battle, mistakes for his own master, to whom he bears a remarkable likeness, and brings back to the other man's hearth and home. Neither the exchanged man nor his family—or rather, the other man's family—discovers the substitution. When, however, the man's real mother, who thinks her son lost, comes to inquire about him to the house of his supposed brother officer, both mother and son discover who he really is. They decide that it is best to let things remain as they are, and not to break up a happily "reunited" family once more. The somewhat artificial problem is solved in a very natural and human manner. The play was extremely well received.

Pictures in Motion

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

New York

PRESENTATION of Ufa's talking film, "The Blue Angel," in the Paramount theaters of the United States, should serve an even greater purpose than bringing Emil Jannings back to the American cinemas. He returns in an audible picture that tells an always clear story with a minimum use of spoken words, partly in English and partly in German. This film proves that talk is a minor element in good audible motion picture entertainment.

"Words Are But Shadows"

Plutarch said: "Words are but shadows of actions." The talkies, sometimes overloaded with undramatic dialogue, have too often substituted words for actions. Words have their place in films, as in plays, when they reveal character or develop a situation. Some use of words that display the author's wit is also admissible, though not essential to good story telling. When these mots d'auteur rival those of Wilde and Shaw we are willing to see the dramatic movement sidetracked as long as the conversation keeps up a good crackle.

Josef von Sternberg

In "The Blue Angel" Emil Jannings compels interest because of his tragic study of the fall from grace of a respectable professor of English in a German gymnasium, as a result of marrying into the degrading environment of a singer in cheap cabarets. Marlene Dietrich plays this singer with an honesty and directness that proves her to be congenial with the methods of Mr. Jannings and of the director, Josef von Sternberg. The local color is vivid and without obvious studio mannerisms. Minor parts are well cast and are acted without artificiality. This film may prove too strongly flavored with earthiness for many persons of delicate sensibilities. But as proof that talk in the films should be economized and kept dramatic, we believe "The Blue Angel" cannot be ignored.

The Uses of Necessity

While we have no means of knowing all the facts involved, we suspect that Ufa in making an English version of this film faced the necessity of translating some of the German talk of the professor in the cabaret scenes. In the schoolroom, plausibly, he speaks only English to his pupils. Jannings seems not yet to be facile in his English speech, so is called upon to express himself only in ejaculations and occasional sentences of eight words or less. Yet this sparse allotment suffices. We fancy that the German makers of this English version faced and conquered a problem akin to that which confronted the architects of Manhattan when revised building laws compelled them to construct their skyscrapers in forms composed of setbacks. Impelled by a necessity, they achieved a virtue.

Ed Wynn

Paramount's first Ed Wynn talking film, "Follow the Leader," transfers all this comedian's good-humored fooling successfully to the screen in a story based on the musical comedy, "Manhattan Mary." Mr. Wynn becomes entangled with a group of determined men who wish to put an understudy (Ginger Rogers) into a part played by Ethel Merman in a revue. Wynn blunders through all sorts of adventures like an aimless bumblebee, exemplifying as he goes many comic oddities in the way of preposterous inventions. One of these is a bedroom lock, which, when tampered with by a burglar, plays the tune of "The Star Spangled Banner." The burglar, Wynn explains as he gives a demonstration, being an American citizen, immediately stands at attention and is easily captured.

Medal for Disraeli Film

Photoplay Magazine's annual award of a gold medal for the best picture of the year has been given to Warner Brothers for "Disraeli," as a result of the balloting of its readers. The medal was given at a luncheon in New York to Harry M. Warner. Mr. Warner then turned to George Arliss, who played Disraeli, and handed him a copy of the medal. Mr. Arliss remarked that he never could understand why he had been engaged for the films, as his osculatory talents had never been cultivated, and he could not ride a horse. He added that all the credit should go to Warner Brothers for their courage in making a talking picture out of "Disraeli." E. C. S.

Salon d'Automne

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Paris

AT THE current Salon d'Automne, some 2550 works of art in painting and sculpture herald an increasing sanity in contemporary art expression.

Among the decorators, who form the usual important faction, several new names seem to have sprung into prominence, though new ideas have not. There is no slipping back in design rhythms, and there is no dullness; nevertheless one cannot detect any startling evidences of new turns in decorative art.

In this Salon of 1930, one finds strictly the art of today. The exhibition does not necessarily embrace only what is best in the achievements of the last year, but it does establish the direction in which painting, sculpture and decoration are turning.

There is a prevailing tendency toward smaller paintings. Few large canvases were entered or hung. Whether this is the result of an economic condition, or of a turn in artists' interests, is difficult to decide. At the same time, the similarity in the size of the paintings entails a certain monotony which is not altogether advantageous to the exhibitors.

Landscapes prevail. There is an abundant display of Normandy gardens, Alpine summits, towns of the Midi and nooks of the Riviera colorfully reproduced.

More than 60 Americans exhibit this year. Painters and sculptors alike are proving that the advantages gained from association with their French confreres did not in any sense weaken the individuality of their own work.

The Russian school, which has always been strong, has a longer list of exhibitors than ever. And a growing Japanese camp is coming more and more into prominence.

The extreme modernists have practically severed their connection with the Salon d'Automne, and visitors who might enter the Grand Palais with the anticipation of finding such thrills and surprises as are to be found at the Salon des Indépendants are disappointed. Conservatism remains consistently the keynote.

Stage and Film Notes

Janet Gaynor is to have the lead in the Fox film version of Israel Zangwill's comedy of a slavey's rise to wealth, "Merely Mary Ann."

Barrie's "Peter Pan" is to be revived by the Civic Repertory Theater of Los Angeles at the Hollywood Music Box, with Marion Clayton in the title rôle, on Dec. 15.

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Music of the World—Theatrical News

An Organ Without Pipes

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

THE Paris "Académie des Sciences" has received an extremely interesting communication that was presented to them by General Ferrier, the specialist in radiophony. It relates to a new musical instrument which makes use of electrically energized sound waves for the production of tone. One knows that several solutions of this problem have been discovered already by Professor Theremin, by M. Martenot and by M. Boreau, the inventor of the radiotone. Music hall orchestras now use these strange, sovereign voices which come from everywhere and nowhere, and which give utterance to a pathetic sound that partakes of the bassoon, horn, violoncello, flute and saxophone timbres.

But hitherto it has been impossible to utilize the waves otherwise than to obtain a simple monody. The moment it was attempted to invent simultaneous radiophonic sounds, one bumped up against acoustic difficulties that appeared to be insurmountable. One of them, in particular, was peculiarly redoubtable. One knows that our keyboard instruments have adopted the tempered scale; that is to say, a ladder of sound in which one does not take into account the acoustic difference that divides a diatonic semi-tone from a chromatic semi-tone. The manufacturers of pianos and organs have adopted a convenient convention deliberately suppressing the "comma" that separates an F sharp from a G flat. They have thus combined on the same key, for the convenience of performance, two sounds that acoustically are clearly differentiated. This arbitrary convention enables pianists and organists to superimpose at their will notes and chords violating the laws of acoustics, but without our ears seriously suffering from this little anomaly.

Problem of Harmonics

It is not the same with wave instruments, which cannot play tricks with the number of vibrations. When one wants two simultaneous notes to be heard on an instrument of this kind, one immediately comes up against the problem of harmonics. On the piano you do not notice that the G harmonic, sounded in the higher octave by the utterance of the C, presents the difference of a comma to that which the keyboard gives you as the actual note. You can then cause to enter without harm into the same chord the fundamental C and leave to unravel between them the acoustic pure G which it engenders and the conventional G which your finger will activate on the keyboard.

Alas, the waves remain inflexibly faithful to the laws of acoustics. The conflict of the two G's, which has little importance on keyboard instruments, becomes tragic when the sounds generate from an electric oscillation. Interferences are then produced which determine insufferable noises denouncing the fraudulence of the waves. If instead of two sounds you make four, six or ten, you may guess the alarming acoustical disorder that immediately results. That is what has hitherto stopped all seekers, and this is what have been solved by MM. Coupleux and Givelet, the inventors of a new instrument, who, thanks to the extraordinarily detailed corrections and judiciously considered circuit fitters, have succeeded in overcoming all the obstacles.

The new instrument thus obtained is then a perfect organ, offering the executant the same facility as the ordinary organ and bringing him a certain number of new acquisitions. It is in the form of a console of three manuals, one of which is pedal. It possesses expression boxes, the tremolo, octave couplers and all the contrivances which organ builders employ. The timbres can be varied endlessly. MM. Coupleux's and Givelet's instrument utilizes all the tone colors engendered by radiophony and can increase their number indefinitely. The timbres have been unified from top to bottom of the ladder, which is an exceptional advantage, for in general, the play of the waves evokes in the treble the timbre of the flute and becomes in the bass a veritable violoncello tone. The great merit of the invention lies, indeed, in giving an extraordinary fixity to the frequencies of the oscillations of the valves or tubes used. When one thinks of the difficulty of obtaining a constant frequency in a radiocasting station one realizes what the difficulty has been in obtaining this absolute stability in an instrument where the number of frequencies exceeds 100.

Lower Cost

Here we are, then, in the presence of an organ without pipes, without wind-chest, without bellows and without case, that can be installed in a few hours in any church or any cinema and which immediately fills a building with a cube of vibrating air the sound strength of which can be proportioned at will. One can guess the advantages of such an invention: First of all a distinct decrease in the cost of these instruments; freedom from the slavery of intonation: in the forest of pipes that composes an ordinary organ there are always faults. One must continually tune and retune these enormous, hypersensitive instruments made of wood, leather and tin on which heat, dryness and damp act in the most capricious way. The organ of waves, tuned once for all, forever keeps its pitch. Further, one can place this console in any part of the concert hall or cathedral, thanks to the amplifiers, which can be installed everywhere with the greatest ease. One can even employ the particular resonances of certain arches, which can increase the richness of the general tone. The whole building thus becomes alive and vibrates like a vast orchestral and choral ensemble under the organist's fingers.

A new stage has now been passed in the field of acoustics; it will not be long in having its repercussion in the field of composition.

'Le Preziose Ridicole'

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

FELICE LATTUADA'S "Le Preziose Ridicole," text, after Molière, by Arturo Rossato; lyric comedy in one act, produced (with Moussorgsky's "Fair at Sorochintzy" completing the bill) at the Metropolitan Opera House, under the scenic direction of Robert Edmond Jones and the musical direction of Vincenzo Bellezza; evening of Dec. 10, 1930. The cast:

Madelon	Lucrezia Bori
Cathos	Gladys Swarthout
Marquis Mascarille	Armand Tokatyan
Viscount Jodelet	Mario Basiola
Gorgibus	Pavel Ludikar
Marotte	Pearl Besuner
La Grange	Angelo Bada
Croissy	Millo Picco

It all went from Italy to France to begin with; and now a little of it, going back from France to Italy, becomes Italianate with a vengeance. Nothing of seventeenth century Paris about "Le Preziose Ridicole." The piece is completely eighteenth century Venice. Instead of Molière, Goldoni must be regarded as, in effect, the source. Then, the music; that is rather pure nineteenth century, modeling itself on the recitatives and arias of Verdi and Puccini.

No sort of translation and adaptation could in any case damage the little work that stands in the classic repertory of the Comédie-Française as "Les Précieuses Ridicules." Done into opera buffa, its dialogue converted from speaking prose into singing verse, its characters, all but the two leading feminine ones, made over from realistic personages into figures of conventional burlesque, or into "Masks," we might almost say, the drama yet remains the same perfect achievement it was when first represented at the Petit Bourbon Theater and when first published in print by De Luynes.

Production of the novelty at the Metropolitan proved an especially happy chance for three of the artists concerned, as giving their talents just the scope they need; Robert Edmond Jones, scene designer; Vincenzo Bellezza, music director; and Miss Lucrezia Bori, soprano. Perhaps neither Mr. Jones as painter nor Mr. Bellezza as conductor is to be rated highest of all men in his line, nor Miss Bori as singer in hers. Nevertheless there are certain things in which they hold preëminence. When it comes to style in stage decoration, Mr. Jones is never outdone; when to the interpreting of a light and delicate opera score, Mr. Bellezza is the best man by odds that the Metropolitan management employs; and when to the acting of the part of a plaintive-comic heroine, Miss Bori can never have, strictly speaking, an understudy; for in a rôle like that of Madelon in "Le Preziose Ridicole," it is she, out of all Mr. Gatti-Casazza's voices, or no one. The Song which interrupts the action in the dancing scene—possibly another could equal her in delivery of it, though that would be saying a good deal. But consider the exit she makes just before the curtin-fall—Madelon, candlestick in hand, lighting herself to bed after the break-up of the soirée, at once ridiculous girl and triumphant woman, as though laughter were the chosen ground for dignity to stand upon; what have we there but a quite matchless picture? Something besides talent enters into impersonation such as Miss Bori is at times capable of; something that descends to her, no doubt, in the traditions of the Spanish theater.

The sorry jobs in "Le Preziose" are Mascarille and Jodelet; sorry, because instead of being, like Madelon and Cathos, in the high comedy vein, they are in the low. However, they were effectually taken care of by Messrs. Tokatyan and Basiola. So, too, Gorgibus by Mr. Ludikar, whose portrayals always have a natural and human warmth.



COE GLADE

The Julie of the Chicago Civic Opera Company's Production of Forrest's "Camille."

A Modernized 'Camille'

By FELIX BOROWSKI

Chicago

DRAMATIC composition by native composers, which has been exploited by the Chicago Civic Opera Company on various occasions in the course of its existence, came into its own again on the evening of Dec. 10, when "Camille," a work by Hamilton Forrest, was presented for the first time.

The production must have given eminent satisfaction to people who believe that the great opera companies of America have unduly exploited Verdi and Richard Wagner at the expense of talent from Iowa or Tennessee. It is probable, however, that this satisfaction was somewhat discounted by the circumstance that "Camille" had been written and was sung in French. Mr. Forrest is a Chicago composer. He sang in a church choir at the age of 4, and when in high school, at a period in which less ambitious aspirants to fame are kicking one another's shins on the football field, he took lessons in harmony. At a somewhat later era Mr. Forrest, in order to find the funds wherewith to continue his studies, obtained a position with one of Samuel Insull's utility companies—a fortunate circumstance when it is remembered that in later years destiny was to lead his employer to the presidency of the Chicago Civic Opera Company. The composer of "Camille," it would seem, did not exhaust his energies by applying himself indefinitely to utility organizations, for he began to write music for plays, one of them having been appropriately named "Gas."

Composer the Librettist

"Camille" is the stage title of the work—"La Dame Aux Camélias"—which, written by the younger Dumas, was also employed by Piave for the libretto of Verdi's "La Traviata." Mr. Forrest was drawn to the plot because, he says, its story came to his attention in real life when he was a boy and the reading of the play solidified his intention to turn it into a drama with song. He sketched out his own libretto and had it translated into French; for Mr. Forrest believes that "Camille" is typically Gallic and that a presentation of his opera in English would make it sound merely gauche. But the Chicago composer's "Camille" is far from being the work which Dumas turned into a play in 1852. It is improbable that the French author would have been able to recognize the adventures of Marguerite Gauthier in the atmosphere in which Mr. Forrest has enveloped them; for the latter has set forward the action from the fifties to the present day, and some of his idiom is the idiom of jazz.

With the exception of the scenes in which the jazzy saxophones articulate the American style of art, most of Mr. Forrest's music, like his libretto, is written in French. It is not, however, the French of Gounod or Jules Massenet, whose compositions probably would cause a modernist composer to shudder; rather has the composer of "Camille" turned an admiring ear in the direction of Debussy and his school. This, it would seem, is a matter for regret, for Mr. Forrest's opera—which is inherently good theater—suffers from a certain indefiniteness in the music, which seldom comes into touch with the dramatic situation that it is intended to portray.

Jazz Parts Best

The singers, too, have nothing to do that is vocally effective, most of their strains consisting of declamation in the style of "Pelléas et Mélisande." There can be no doubt that the high light in the music of "Camille" is to be found in the second act, when the composer forgets to be French and throws his orchestra and the vocalists into the arms of jazz.

The performance deserved, and probably received, all the gratitude of the composer. Emil Cooper, who conducted the opera, made the orchestra the feature of greatest moment in Mr. Forrest's score. Miss Garden, whose interest in the new work really brought about its production, made a gallant effort to win a triumph for it as well as for herself. She was not, it must be said, in the best of voice, but her histrionism in the second act, where Marguerite interviews the father of Armand and forsakes the son for a better life, was worthy of all praise. Mr. Hackett was effective as Armand and a large cast—Mmes. Glade, Claessens, d'Hermanoy and Messrs. Ritch, Barre Hill, Baromeo, etc.—made a picturesque showing and sang as well as Mr. Forrest permitted them to sing.

It is only justice to drop a word of praise for the scenic investiture of "Camille," which was alluring to the eye. The setting of the Parisian gambling salon was a gorgeous affair.

New Delius Violin Sonata

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

London

SLOWLY Delius is receiving the recognition his music deserves. His new Sonata for violin and piano, sketched some years ago, has been resumed only lately and completed under difficulties which to many men might have seemed insuperable. Delius transcends them. There is no hint in this happy music of lapsed time or changed conditions. What it was, it is; so fresh, so untouched by pessimism that it might aptly be called a spring poem.

Like its predecessors, this third Sonata is one long flow of lyrical material. It is in three movements. The first (Slow) has a tinge of Celtic—or is it Norwegian—folk melody. (Delius was a devoted friend of Grieg.) The second movement (Andante Scherzando) is laid out in song form. A simple rhythmic figure set going by the violin persists nearly the whole time. The last movement (Lento: con moto) is comparatively short, but works up to a sensitized climax just before the end, where the violin for a moment cries out from the heart upon its high notes. The Sonata had its first performance at a recital by May Harrison on Nov. 6. Wigmore Hall was full when she and Arnold Bax played the work with deep understanding and artistry.

Vitali's Chaconne, in a new arrangement by Joseph Salmon, opened May Harrison's program. She and Ella Ivimey (her accompanist) played it with dignity, but Salmon's realization of the continuo struck one as either too modern, or not modern enough. Four movements from Bach's Partita in E for violin alone, and Bax's Sonata No. 2 for violin and piano completed an exceptionally well-planned recital.

Dr. Mengelberg conducted the London Symphony Orchestra for the last time this autumn on Nov. 10. He has certainly transformed the situation as far as the orchestra is concerned; but up to the present none of the works performed at the three Queen's Hall concerts has provided an adequate field for the display of his own genius. Where, for example, could his dynamic force and authority find outlet in Vivaldi's austere Concerto Grosso in A minor? Wagner's Siegfried Idyll was anything but austere, taken as it was from the start at a quicker pace than most conductors adopt. The Suite "Háry János," by Kodály, has been played enough in London to be easily intelligible. Mengelberg gave it the full of burly humor.

The one novelty was Bernard Wagenaar's "Sinfonietta." It had been performed by the New York Philharmonic last January, and at the Liége Festival in September. Concise, clever, and clear, this miniature symphony employs the latest fashions in musical speech. Irony is said to underlie its light mood: it is difficult to avoid irony when discussing it.

The British Broadcasting Corporation gave one of the outstanding concerts of the year on Nov. 5. Never have the strings of the new orchestra sounded more lovely than in the Prelude to "Lohengrin." Dr. Adrian Boult conducted with vision and a strong quietude of style that brought suddenly into Queen's Hall the atmosphere of Bayreuth at its best. Adolf Busch, in the Beethoven Violin Concerto, gave a performance worthy of the great music, though possibly there was too much of the ensemble player about it.

The "Sea Symphony" by Vaughan Williams formed the climax of the program. Dorothy Silk and Roy Henderson had been engaged as soprano and baritone; the Philharmonic Choir for the chorus. With Dr. Boult and the B. B. C. orchestra the performance was an example of what can happen when the right music and the right people come together. Dr. Boult had the courage to make his reading so spacious that many details—often unheard or hurried over—emerged into the score with thrilling effect.

M. M. S.

British Film Notes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—As a result of a recent survey, the National Commission of Educational and Cultural Films is of opinion that compared with other countries Great Britain is behindhand in this field. The chief obstacles at present are that producing companies experience the same difficulty in finding markets that educational institutions encounter in securing the necessary subjects; film producers and teachers not being sufficiently in touch. To remedy this, the commission has set up a special subcommittee to deal with the problems of coöperation and coördination.

Educational films are introduced chiefly by British Instructional Films, Ltd., whose remarkable "Secrets of Nature" series is often referred to in these columns. This film combines comedy with culture, and their series "The Daily Dozen" and "Bath-time, at the Zoo" now showing as popular "shorts" at cinemas all over England, are delightful. "The Daily Dozen" shows various denizens of the Zoological Gardens selfconsciously and unself-consciously indulging in physical exercise. The usually complacent apes and impudent monkeys seem curiously unself-conscious, while at their amazing and amusing acrobatics. The clumsy bears and ungainly pelicans seem ridiculously proud of their physical jerks. The fun of both these series is increased by sound synchronization.

At the Alhambra Theater an exhibition of films for children in connection with a scheme for promoting foreign travel for schools was recently given, at which large numbers of children were present. The program comprised winter sports and scenes in Austria, contrasting with sunny scenes in Burma. In the latter was a picture of the famous Golden Pagoda at Rangoon and a remarkable glimpse of the town "laundry" drying in the sun.

The World's News Theater continues its successful career at the Avenue Pavilion, crowds flocking in all day to see "Round the World in Fifty Minutes." Among the latest pictures shown are scenes at the wedding of the King and Queen of Bulgaria and contrasting pictures of the arts of war and peace. In the former native soldiers of the American Army are seen drilling in Samoa; in the latter hundreds of Japanese boys and girls are drilled in the use of the toothbrush.

But the most striking picture is of the great German seaplane DO-X at Calshot on the Solent. Views of the huge plane in flight, with the six propellers revolving on the roof, make a striking picture of this amphibious giant.

C. F. A.

A Talkie for the Stage

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

Paris

THE Théâtre Pigalle, that last word in modernity and stage mechanics, has been provided with a spectacle which shows what it can do. "Donogoo," with its 24 scenes, and its almost unlimited opportunities for mechanical effects, can best be described as a "talkie" on an actual stage, instead of on a screen. Its many "tableaus" not only follow one another with relentless rapidity, but at times fade one into another. Changes of scene in the full glare of footlights are nothing new, but the artistic blending not only of successive stage settings, but even of the characters of a scene with those that follow, is something different. Even while we have before us a canal scene in Amsterdam, Dutch burghers and all, there begins to loom up in the background a street in Saigon, and almost before one knows it Indo-China has replaced Holland.

The series of elevator stages at the Pigalle has been widely celebrated as the latest convenience in expediting shifts of scene, but the producers of "Donogoo" have found still another use for a stage which will move up and down. Realism is carried to its ultimate extremity when the spectator sees before him the deck and superstructure of a ship which is actually rising and falling as if on the long, even swell of a tropical sea.

This scenario-comedy in a prologue, three parts and an epilogue is by Jules Romain, author of "Knock." It is the story of how a certain scholar, an aspirant for election to the institute, had in his book on the geography of South America committed the appalling blunder of describing a rich gold-producing territory, known as Donogoo, supposedly situated in the interior of Brazil. To his dismay, it is learned that no such place exists, and he is only saved from disgrace and enabled to attain the object of his ambition by the ingenuity of a young man who organizes a company for the promotion and development of this territory of Donogoo and succeeds eventually in establishing a pioneer community under that name, with himself as Governor-General.

The story is rather broad burlesque, but the dialogue, to which French audiences still have the faculty of listening, is witty. Americans would probably demand more action and less conversation, although there can be few dull moments in a production which whisks one from the Mosquée at Paris to Marseilles and San Francisco, then back to the Bois de Boulogne and again off to Brazil. In the ultramodern setting of the Théâtre Pigalle, this constant disregard of the traditional and classical requirements of the drama appears perfectly normal. It gives the Hollywood touch.

The music, which was specially written for the piece, and which fits it admirably, is by Jacques Ibert, whose "Angélique" was presented at the Opéra-Comique last winter.

A Talk With Harcourt Williams

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

London

WHILE the company was finishing some scenes from Colman's "The Jealous Wife," I waited a moment, in his private room at the theater, for the much-occupied producer, Harcourt Williams. The books, the designs for settings scattered about the room, and the expressive water colors by Owen P. Smyth upon the walls revealed clearly enough the sanctum of a sensitive artist. It was because Mr. Williams had just been giving us by far the freshest and most provocative production of "The Tempest" seen within my playgoing memory, that I had sought him out.

"Freedom to discard tradition is an integral part of your method?" I asked.

"Certainly, when tradition hinders, instead of helping," he replied. "The one essential quality, that must never be discarded in Shakesperean drama, is, I think, emotion. It is by emotion, first of all, that the actor must express himself; by emotion, primarily, that the play must live; and the players will fail if they fail to evoke it. Emotion and imagination are what we have tried to infuse into this production; and that is partly why—'The liberal arts being all my study,' as the Duke phrases it to Miranda, and myself not being, by nature, a very gregarious man, any more than was Prospero—I tried to conceive the island unrealistically, a world not to be located by any one as one of the Bermudas, or in the Mediterranean, but as a creation of Propero's own imagination, an island of exquisite fantasy full of noises, Sounds and sweet airs, that give delight and hurt not.

"And, in fact, 'The Tempest' seems to have aroused unusual interest, since it has brought me more letters than any other production of mine at the Old Vic. It is because I am so keen to get all the possible life and emotion out of Shakespeare, as a vitalizing influence in our national life, that I am distressed at the mishandling he gets in schools, where the plays become mechanized, by dry-as-dust comments and annotations, into no better than a boring task that must be learned. On the stage the plays live. Here, in this theater, we have given, recently, four performances of 'The Tempest' to schools. I speak a few words of explanation before the curtain rises; and those children make responsive audiences."

"Do you agree that William Poel's platform method is a sound one for Elizabethan productions?"

"Yes, I do. We are too much tunneled here. The words must always be thrown forward as much as possible; since the further back you speak them the less effective they become, whether as thought or as music; for I also hold, with Mr. Poel, that the speaking of the text should be really a kind of orchestration—'sound and sweet airs'—in which the utmost of melody and harmony must be attained. Old-style actors were apt to mar those harmonies and cadences by emphasizing all words alike, instead of serving full emphasis for the key words only; and the effect was monotonous. We are trying to change all that. Now I must be going, for in Mr. Gielgud's absence I have to play Prospero myself tonight."

PERCY ALLEN.

'Lucky Dip'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—At the Comedy Theater, "Lucky Dip," by Frank Vosper. Produced by the author. The cast:

Oliver Boulton	Frank Lawton
Arthur Robinson	Henry Caine
Mrs. Cameron	Dorothy Black
Sir Francis Bothways	Reginald Bach
Mrs. Carrington Horne	May Hallatt
Adrian Hinchliffe	Ballard Berkeley
Mrs. Katie Bothways	Clare Greet
Detective-Inspector Willer	Townsend Whitling
Betty Mainwaring	Nora Swinburne

This is a new and genuinely funny version of the old story of the disappointed host who went into the highways and byways to find guests for the feast. Host and hostess in this case are Oliver Boulton and Betty Mainwaring, a young engaged couple who, in the absence of their respective parents give a dinner party. Owing to a mistake in date no guests arrive. So they decide to ring up the first name they find in the telephone book: Mrs. Katie Bothways, dealer in baby clothes, who accepts the unconventional invitation. The next name is that of Gen. Sir Francis Bothways, who after little persuasion also accepts. Then they try the highways. Betty signals from the balcony to the first man she sees, who comes up. With his help two more people are rung up—Adrian Hinchliffe, novelist, and Mrs. Carrington Horne, a dressmaker. Finally the party is completed by the appearance from upstairs of a mysterious dark lady, evidently laboring under great emotion. The Bothways have caused surprise both to each other and their host, for they are husband and wife, long parted.

Act II finds the mixed company satisfactorily sorted out. There follow the complications and their resolutions that one expects in farce. It is all good fun and thoroughly enjoyable; well played by Nora Swinburne and Frank Lawton, as the young couple; Henry Caine as Robinson, and Clare Greet as Mrs. Bothways.

C. F. A.

Los Angeles Orchestra to Play in Mexico City

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

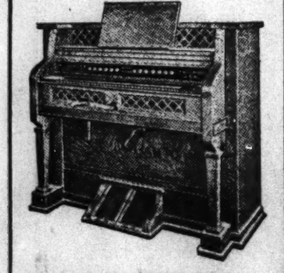
LOS ANGELES—The Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Dr. Artur Rodzinski, will give a series of eight concerts in Mexico City in May, 1931, it is reported here. Concerts will be given in the National Stadium. The first is scheduled for May 1, and the recitals will continue until May 5, the Mexican national holiday, when they will reach their climax in a joint appearance of the American orchestra and the Mexican Symphony Orchestra.

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INTERIOR · DECORATION · AND · ANTIQUES

By the Way—

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE
Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau
New York

DESIRABLE home objects of a century or two ago have been coming to America from overseas for so long as to make them familiar, whatever their source. No longer do they surprise us, unless uncommon in quality or form. When it happens that things of especial interest are met they are likely to be found at an extreme of either costly elegance or of appealing simplicity.

It is to the latter group that many importations belong that were noticed in a Lexington Avenue shop. These came from the villages of Switzerland and France, and are vivid and intimate suggestions of manners that may be unfamiliar to us.

Pewter water-fountains, that hold from two to five gallons, hint of wells, perhaps at some distance from the houses, from which they are filled. These fountains vary much in form though little essentially. They hang from the walls of kitchens or bedrooms, have covers and faucets; often drip receptacles go with them.

One of large capacity has the usual one broad, flat side; the front shaped in upright panels; on the center one is engraved a modest crest, with the inscription:

G. L.—1756—L. B. S.

This leads to the assumption that the fountain was a wedding gift, possibly one of importance.

In an American farm house summer home such a water holder would be wholly practical for a bedroom and have a distinctive decorative value. If one's furnishings tended to be all of the sort called early American, such a detail would pleasantly suggest that the owner's tastes were broad enough to include suitable selections from distant sources.

From Swiss Village Home

Cake molds from Switzerland may not be desired either for use or ornament, but some of them are skillfully molded and of quaint subjects. People in old costumes, horses, bears are single objects shaped by these terra cotta molds, five to eight inches across. In use these are pressed on the heavy frosting of cakes. The large ones, made of apple or pearwood, are finely chiseled pieces of carving.

One such, about 12 inches in diameter, was religious in subject and included numerous figures and their setting. Polished by much service, it had been made the top of a small table. Its molded circular base and well-turned standard had been taken from a Swiss spinning wheel. The adaptation may seem incongruous in some ways, but in fact it was pleasing. It utilizes discreetly parts that are valuable but otherwise useless and likely to be destroyed.

Lamps of tin, painted in bright or soft colors, have panels of translucent molded porcelain which picture figures, domestic scenes or mountain views. When lighted, these panels reveal remarkably delicate lights and shadows that are charming in subject and in effect. Fitted for electricity, they are suitable for many places where small lights are wanted.

Dining Tables for Many or Few

As the season approaches when family gatherings may be larger than usual, a display of well-set dining table is particularly timely. At Wanamaker's there were noticed four, with places for six, eight, twelve, and fourteen people. The tables are all mahogany in two or three parts, each having a standard with three or four legs branching from it, in late Sheraton style. Sometimes these are mistakenly called Duncan Phyfe tables.

Ridgeway ware of 1805 was used in the same design on three of the tables. This is a striking pattern decorated in blue and old-rose. The largest table of all carried a set of Chamberlin Worcester ware, dating 1811 to 1820, in blue, gold and old-rose. With places for 14 about a table five feet wide, the impression of generous scale is well maintained.

The Virility of the Modernist

Cream-colored sycamore wood with narrow edgings of rounded walnut give the furniture of a modernist bedroom at Lord & Taylor's a rich and mellow tone, accented in heavy values of the same color scale. The forms suggest the conventional styles only slightly, the aim clearly being to secure the greatest convenience for the user and simplicity for the manufacturer, while bringing out the full natural qualities of all the materials.

Such furnishings as these impress us most with their freshness and vitality in shape and in color and in the finish which brings out the beauties of wood textures. Then the planning of tables and bureaus, stands and other things holds plenty of surprises. An ingenious designer has provided handily and suitably for needs, both important and trivial, so appealing to our comfort and sense of hospitality.

Much of this most recent of furnishings breaks away so completely from the conventional models, and in such a frank and lively manner that it seems decidedly stimulating to have it about. It is something of a surprise to many people to find that it is an easy matter to furnish a corner of a living room or a bedroom in the modern style without resulting in discord with the period furniture in other portions of the apartment.

Antiques Works of Art
The Exeter Galleries
179 Newbury Street, Boston, Mass.

An Unusual Problem in Placing Furniture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Chicago, Ill.

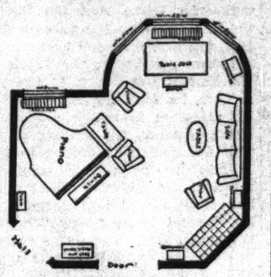
SOMETIMES it seems as if the interior decorator were required to accomplish almost impossible results. The restful and harmonious arrangement of the furnishings of a given room is, unfortunately, not something that can be aimed at directly. It is rather what is expected to follow when the artist's skill and taste and knowledge are devoted to fulfilling the immediate requirements and purposes of the client.

The writer was recently called in to plan a room, which ultimately worked out as shown by the accompanying sketch. At first the problem appeared insurmountable, but the way to a simple and happy solution began with the fact that the floor was entirely carpeted.

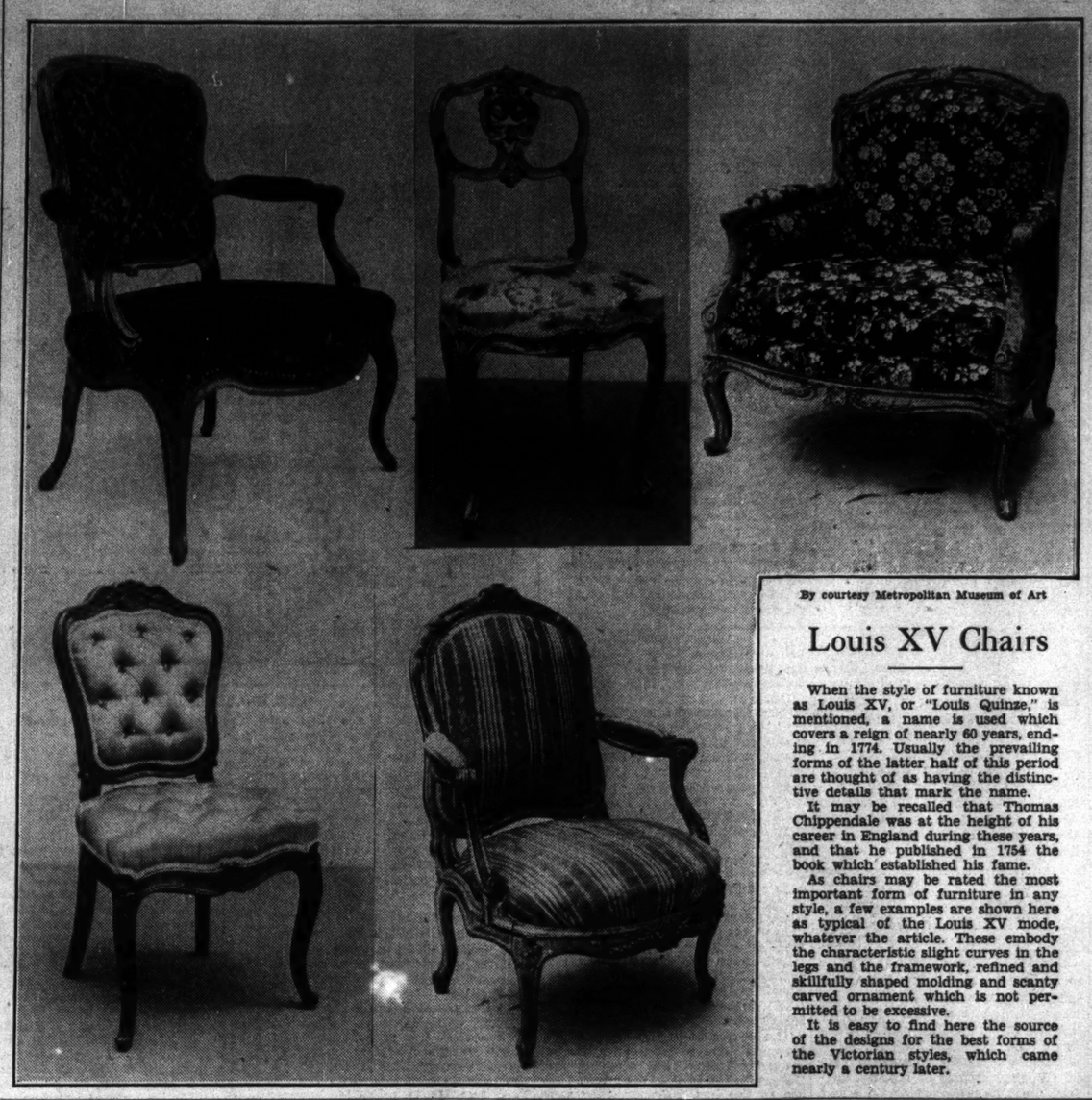
To accommodate an extraordinarily large piano, a 30 in. x 60 in. table-desk, a high wing chair, and an overstuffed sofa of generous proportions in a room so small and peculiarly shaped, seemed almost too much to expect. The client demanded that the windows be left unblocked and that the passage from the living room to the dining room be free from furniture so that the children could run to and fro.

She was willing, however, to shut off the radiator in the corner. This was of importance for several reasons: the piano could now be swung into that space; a handsome Chinese Chippendale table with carved gallery brought into prominence; the stereotyped method of grouping in the bow of the piano was avoided; the ever-recurring annoyance of the sharp corner of the open piano lid was entirely obviated. Ample light for the musician was secured by placing one lamp on a small table and another one directly on the piano.

The fact that the walls were paneled proved another hindrance, for it necessitated centering the sofa, thus precluding any possibility of a grouping around the corner fireplace. But this had its compensation. The oval table was lowered two inches and used as a handy little table in front of the sofa, thus losing itself in the room. Only a desk chair was eliminated; it was exchanged for a small bench not needed in an upstairs room. This bench was given an old silver lacquer finish and covered with a very beautiful cut velvet to harmonize with the color scheme of the room. Thus heralded into service, it completed the chummy "seating" of the room, served as chair to the desk, and as ottoman to its near-by neighbor, the wing chair.



M. H.



By courtesy Metropolitan Museum of Art

Louis XV Chairs

When the style of furniture known as Louis XV, or "Louis Quinze," is mentioned, a name is used which covers a reign of nearly 60 years, ending in 1774. Usually the prevailing forms of the latter half of this period are thought of as having the distinctive details that mark the name.

It may be recalled that Thomas Chippendale was at the height of his career in England during these years, and that he published in 1754 the book which established his fame.

As chairs may be rated the most important form of furniture in any style, a few examples are shown here as typical of the Louis XV mode, whatever the article. These embody the characteristic slight curves in the legs and the framework, refined and skillfully shaped molding and scanty carved ornament which is not permitted to be excessive.

It is easy to find here the source of the designs for the best forms of the Victorian styles, which came nearly a century later.

Taxes Force Sale of Old Silver

Special from Monitor Bureau
London

THE outstanding features of the London salesroom this year are the massive dinner services of old Georgian silver. Most of these belong to historic English families who are compelled to sell because of the heavy burden of taxation, the abandonment of large country houses, the domestic problem, and other factors.

A large proportion of these beautiful plates and dishes which come under the hammer cross the Atlantic and figure prominently in the £1,000,000 worth of old English silver which it is estimated is exported to the United States every year.

Old Georgian silver dinner services are beautiful, historic, solid, relatively inexpensive in view of their weight, useful for everyday life and appeal accordingly to the practical American collector.

The silver services of at least five peers, or members of famous county families, have been disposed of within the last 12 months.

The sale of Lord Balfour's dinner service, already described on this page, has been now followed by that of the Duke of Montrose's Georgian plates and dishes.

The service sold was made for James, the third duke. It bore not only his arms but, at the back of some of the dishes, those of the family of Barham of Staines and Canterbury impaling Smyth. It was from this family, one might mention, that Canon Barham, the author of the famous "Ingoldsby Legends" sprang, the arms being possibly those of his grandfather.

The most romantic of all these old silver dinner services to find their way into the auction room, however, was that made for Sir Christopher Harris, a Devonshire sea captain of the far-off days of Queen Elizabeth, the metal having been silver captured from the Spanish Armada.

The Captain's descendants tried to prevent it from sharing the fate of tons of other fine plate during the English civil war. To keep it from going into the melting pot to furnish pay for the army troops, they caused it to be buried in a secret spot near lonely Dartmoor i. Devonshire.

When the Monarchy was restored in King Charles II's time, however, it was discovered that the clue to the hiding place had been lost. The buried treasure was accidentally found in 1826 and restored to another generation of its original owners, to their undisguised astonishment and delight.

That it had not suffered by its more than 150 years of burial was evident when it was put up to auction at Christie's about 20 years ago. Then, amid considerable excitement, the bidding rose to the record sum of £11,500, about $57,500.

February Auction for Benefit Fund

Special from Monitor Bureau
New York

An auction of fine furniture, rugs and works of art, the entire proceeds to go to the benefit of the unemployed in New York City, will be held in the American Art—Anderson Galleries early in February, according to the plans of the Antique and Decorative Arts League, all articles sold to be donated by its members.

At the monthly business meeting and dinner of the league, held at Hotel St. Regis on Dec. 11, this matter was discussed in detail and with enthusiasm. There was complete agreement among all who were present, that the project was one likely to attract the hearty support of the buying public and thus secure a considerable fund for needy residents.

The president of the league is H. F. Dawson; the chairman of the executive committee, Felix Wildenstein; the membership includes most of the leading dealers in the fine and the decorative arts and antiques in New York and some in other cities of the United States and of Europe.

WANAMAKER'S

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Here are objects of quite individual loveliness. A delicately chased little box whose cover is inset with a carving of antique white jade. There are amboyna wood boxes painted as beautifully with *scenes galantes* after Watteau, Boucher and Fragonard as any little 18th Century masterpieces in this genre. *Porte-bonheur* bracelets with their mischievous tokens. Cases inlaid with the seals of Harvard, Yale and Princeton.

Not quite all these presents are Parisian. There are also rarely distinguished goblets of dark green Austrian jade. Old Battersea bottle labels. Several interesting 18th Century Irish silver paper knives, an old English pewter rat-tail spoon and old pewter knives and forks with pistol handles.

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INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND·ANTIQUES

Essentials of Good Decoration

By CLARA BELL WOOLWORTH

II

ONE thing should always be done before actually buying or placing the furniture in any room, whether one is professional or amateur. Draw a rough sketch of the room, to at least approximate scale, with the size of the windows and doors indicated and with these features properly placed. Then cut out bits of paper or pasteboard of sizes in proportion to the furniture, placing them about this room plan, in groups or singly, until a thoroughly satisfactory arrangement has been made.

It is vastly easier to move these paper bits about than to pull and haul on the actual cabinet work. Even with this precaution it may be necessary to change the placing slightly, but with the method described the most important work will have been done, and when the pieces arrive each one may be set down in its designated place. If this procedure is followed for every room in the house one will really be surprised at the amount of time and effort that will be saved.

The grouping plan of any room will be governed primarily by its purpose, and by the degree of formality to be introduced, if any. Formal rooms have now been dispensed with to a large extent in the American home. It will be interesting to see whether or not the forecasted return of mid-Victorian furnishings will lead us back to their more formal standards of entertaining, even in the medium-sized home.

A Main Group to Start With

The grouping around a fireplace may be an actual balance on each side, piece for piece, or it may be a balance comprising, for example, a sofa, end table and floor lamp on one side and a wing chair, table and lamp on the other. In any case there should be a definite feeling of equilibrium and a sense of the parts belonging together, both for comfort and for appearance.

Other settings will take into consideration the relation to the main group and to the fixed background. A long, unbroken wall on one side of the room, immediately suggests the place for sofa or divan, with end tables for lamps and books and a small, low table in front. A book case without an easy chair and a small table beside it, can scarcely seem correct. A window with a pleasant vista invites the placing of a comfortable chair or two before it.

By the time this much furniture has been placed one had better pause and consider carefully whether or not it is not time to stop. A small room may be overcrowded already. While a too sparsely furnished room rather leaves one cold, an overcrowded one is likely to produce a feeling of confinement, so both extremes should be avoided. Even using a "receding" color scheme in a small room to make it appear larger will not reduce the size of the furniture.

Consider Adjoining Rooms, Always

If rooms open out of each other and the furnishings and wall colorings are readily seen from either one, the color schemes should certainly be in harmony. The floor coverings should be similar in tone and quality.

The feeling of unity can be kept by means of furniture type, even though the break between living room and dining room is more definite than that between living room and the library or the foyer hall. A definitely early American dining room, opening out of an equally definite modernist living room gives one a feeling of something being wrong.

Problems of a New Setting

It is perfectly true that sometimes one has to move one's furniture from a house into which it blended beautifully to one of an entirely different architectural style and fixed background. In that case, if conditions do not allow for doing over the main rooms, subtle changes may be made in finishes, upholstery or draperies, which will bring the furnishings more into key with the house.

Really, it seems to me that if a house did not present some problems of decorating that had to be pondered over and worked out, half the fun of making changes or additions would be lost. Sometimes it takes great cleverness to make things seem to be what they are not in this field. Such cleverness, which makes for comfort or beauty, is quite within the highest standards of ethics.

If, then, one is contemplating playing the part of interior decorator, for oneself or another, one should be governed first by the style of architecture and the background against which the furnishings must appear. The details of the scheme should be well established before beginning to place the actual things. By so doing much time and effort will be saved.



By courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art

The stools and the low table are not very different from rustic early American furniture made 150 to 200 years ago, but these pieces came from Egyptian tombs and are 3000 years old or more.

A peculiarity of construction found in all of them is the absence of large round holes. The stool at the left, for example, has round stretchers with square ends fitting into square holes in the round legs.

Pegs similar to those used today are seen securing the stretchers in the legs of the small table. The legs of the stool with a back, at the right, are modeled from the fore and hind legs of a dog.



By courtesy of Lord & Taylor

A pine corner cupboard of about 1780, its arched doorway and heavy cornice lending dignity to its simplicity

Making the Most of the Attic

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

WHY leave the attic a waste of trunks and cobwebs? Architecturally, this upper chamber often has much charm. Its drooping roof, its deep dormer windows, its beams, are quaint and delightful. Almost every family would welcome an additional room, even if this could be made comfortable only for a part of each year. It is hard to cool an attic in summer and in many cases it is difficult to warm it in winter, although this is the easier task. Between seasons, if not for longer, it may become a pleasant retreat for the person seeking aloofness in order to carry on some special work.

Moreover, everyone who decides to decorate an attic has a pretext for becoming that delightful thing, a romanticist. Indeed, this is necessary if the true garret flavor is to be expressed. Elsewhere, conventionality commands, but an attic may be a phantasy, with the family history or some one of the family enthusiasms for its theme.

If rugged forbears sailed the seas in whaling vessels, let the attic say so. If they traveled in the covered wagon, let it be suggested. If once upon a time some dusty ancestor talked with William Penn or Peter Stuyvesant, or Daniel Boone, let the attic perpetuate the event.

In color the garret should be vigorous, with large areas of brightness penetrating large areas of shadow. One must not fail to let the shadows lurk, for they typify the half-understood things, the mysteries of a receding past, which are the very breath of an attic's being; but one wishes to interpret them cheerfully.

Sage-green and black accented by scarlet is a delightful color scheme. The floor may be made black by means of paint or dyed carpeting; the walls a sage-green, the gable of the dormer windows, scarlet. Another attractive harmony is made up of brown, somewhere between cinnamon and seal, and a strong ashes-of-roses pink, accented by robin's-egg blue. In this case the floor should be brown, the walls pink and the dormer recesses blue. The brown gamut, from cream to tawny autumn shades, though less original, is always pleasing and may be dramatized by notes of peacock green.

Furniture Unlike That Elsewhere

Garret furniture must be quaint or at least extremely simple in form. Colonial pieces are the best if available, although such foreign curiosities as may have been brought home from China, India, Spain or where not are even more exciting.

Old chests express the attic character, which stands for accumulations; and—be it whispered—romantic-looking trunks of antiqued leather, studded with brass, may be bought at a number of department stores, guaranteed to look their ancient part when in the proper environment! If receptacles must be bought, one of these may well prove more picturesque than any series of drawers.

Even commonplace American trunks can sometimes be retained with good effect if covered with ruffled chintzes. When flat-topped they make good seats and tables. If heirlooms are not available nor expensive purchases practicable, painted kitchen pieces express the garret adequately, done, of course, in the color scheme chosen for the room as a whole.

Fabrics Important Factor

Cretonnes, chintzes and printed linens are here in their element. Pictorial designs are specially desirable. There is, for instance, the Moby Dick pattern for a home with a whaling ancestry; also available are absurd maps, revealing diminutive continents inhabited by strange fauna. Farmers, milkmaids and windmills appear in pastoral scenes. A design made up of two medallions set in floral arabesques carries one to the home life of long ago by the picture, in one medallion, of an expansive stone fireplace full of brasses and spits, and in the other the portrait of a crinolined maiden strolling through a garden.

Historical events are commemorated in such textiles. One can find Peter Minuit purchasing Manhattan and William Penn making his treaty with the Indians. Some chapters in the progress of transportation are written on chintzes, showing boats plowing their way with paddle wheels, strange coaches and careening horses.

If such dramas are too turbulent, sampler patterns are demure and restful. Floral designs we have always with us, fresh and fascinating in color.

Any such fabric—chosen according to the history and character of the family—may be used as curtains, cushions, chair-backs, couch throws and wall panels. Too much of one pattern, however, loses its interest by reiteration, and more than one pattern is disturbing. So the figured goods should be varied by plain, in the solid tones shown in the patterns. All the designs mentioned are developed in a number of color scales.

Accessories of Many Sorts

A shelf between two salient points is effective for an ornament or two, but these must be in character. Ship models and the dashing tallyhos and coaches now in vogue are particularly fine. The greatly simplified, half-humorous animals and birds available in pottery, wood, metal and various compositions may be used in a way to develop the character of the room, as doorstops, book-ends, or merely as bric-a-brac.

Maps, globes, old-fashioned dolls and other playthings of the long-ago should certainly be present; tin types, miniatures, silhouettes, samplers, crewel work, all become articulate, as it were, under garret eaves. If ancient collections survive, be they of clocks, costumes, fans, nautical instruments or whatever, they should be featured under safe protection.

The modern worker, retiring to such an environment to write a book, to illustrate a story, to design a frock, will feel her busy finger tips brushing the vibrating strings of incessant time. Will not her book be more universal, her drawings more profound, her dress more unique because she is conscious of the flux of the so-called past into the onrushing of contemporary effort?

Coming Lecture on Chippendale

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

New York

"Thomas Chippendale, His Work and Time," will be the subject of a lecture by Fiske Kimball, director of the Pennsylvania Museum of Art, at the American Art-Anderson Galleries, 30 East Fifty-seventh Street, Tuesday evening, Dec. 16 at 9 o'clock.

This is the second in a series of lectures offered by the Antique and Decorative Arts League, on topics pertaining to the league interests. The admission is by ticket, available on application at the office of the league, 598 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Carpets of Persia

Carpets worth many millions of dollars will be shown at the great exhibition of Persian art at the Royal Academy in January. A member of the exhibition committee predicts that they will be even more valuable than the jewels.

Some idea of the almost fabulous value of these precious stones may be gathered from the fact that one of the loans expected is a $5,000,000 globe of the world constructed of jewels. The seas are made of emeralds and the various countries picked out in pigeon's-blood rubies and other precious stones.

The crown jewels of the Shah of Persia, which are to be exhibited, include, it is stated, a shield of emeralds and rubies. In its center is a great emerald as large as the palm of a man's hand.

Modern Spoons ollectors

IT IS almost surprising that there are collectors' objects which in this age of ever increasing international intercourse have been confined to one particular country. Yet it is so. Denmark can lay claim to two specialties in this connection: the plaques of the Royal Danish Porcelain works and the special memorial spoons from another far-famed firm, that of A. Michelsen, the old-established court jewelers.

Productions of both firms possess artistic merit and the excellence of Danish craftsmanship. Both plaques and spoons are "issued" in strictly limited numbers and both are much sought after, if for no other reason than as an investment.

These memorial spoons are exceedingly attractive, such a variety of beautiful and individual spoons being found nowhere outside Denmark. They are designed by eminent artists who have thoroughly grasped what should be the essential and appropriate ornamental features. Close upon three dozen issues of these spoons have been made, half of the number being memorial in the strict sense of the word, as they commemorate some historical event or some special anniversary.

In all these the artist has found intimately connected with the person or the event some feature which has inspired the artistic ornamentation and shape of the spoon.

The other set comprises Christmas spoons. An "Inleske," as they are called in Denmark, is always a welcome and seasonable gift. Of these 18 have been issued. All are what a publisher would signify by the two letters "o. p." (out of print), in other words the whole of the issues have been bought up. In this group the artist has had a somewhat freer hand, but some emblematic motif has invariably been chosen. Strangely enough the Christmas Rose figures only in the latest one, that for 1929.

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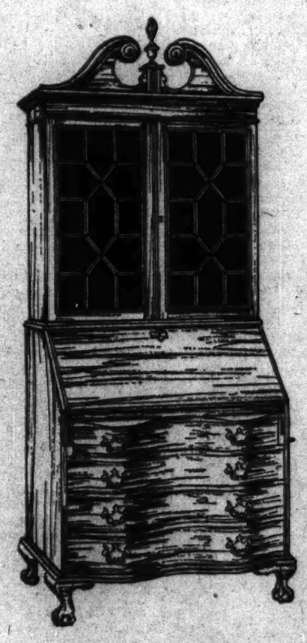
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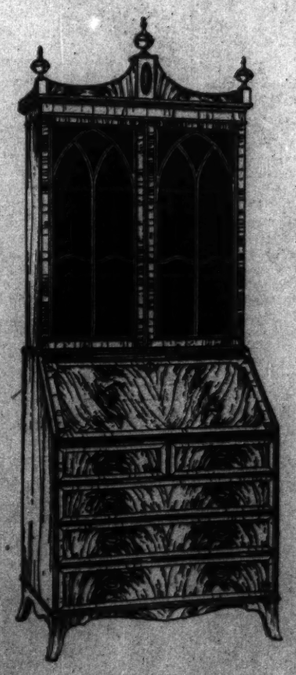
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Left, Above

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Left, Below

A Sheraton secretary of all mahogany with satin wood inlay and brass drawer pulls.

SEVENTH FLOOR

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EDUCATIONAL

University to Change Its Ways to Give Student Better Chance

By DOROTHEA KAHN

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

IT SOUNDS quite simple in the phrasing of Will Rogers: "The University of Chicago has come out with a terribly radical idea. It proposes to graduate a student as soon as he knows enough."

But in deciding to scrap the entire grade and credit system as a basis for granting degrees, the midwestern university has given itself a difficult task. It must decide when a student may be said to have received a college education.

This means that the university faculty must come to some agreement as to what a general higher education is, and then devise a way for measuring a student's attainment of it. Upon this "assignment" committees of professors are now at work. Actual application of the new system, which has been officially adopted in fundamentals, awaits the drafting of a detailed plan, and one is being made as fast as practicable.

Much preliminary work has already been done. The revolutionary act of the university senate a few weeks ago was an outcome of at least six years of study. Committees under the chairmanship of Dean Chauncey S. Boucher have followed with keen interest the experiments of other universities such as Harvard and Wisconsin, watching their efforts to get away from the "credit bookkeeping system" which tended to make the acquiring of a degree a more or less mechanical process.

Now under President Robert Maynard Hutchins the university has gone further than any of them. Dr. Hutchins sees the difficulties. He is pretty hopeful for the plan, however. The system now in the making is wholly in line with the president's attitude to education. A comparatively recent graduate himself, he avoids the paternal attitude and talks to students as to colleagues. In his own class of 20 picked freshmen, he has made an experiment in giving more freedom and responsibility to young students. The class meets only once a week but how its members prepare for that one informal discussion session!

Capable of Doing Better

Dean Boucher made similar experiments in teaching history to undergraduates, putting them pretty much "on their own." He found that the term papers these younger students wrote were better than those he had formerly received from candidates for the master's degree, candidates who had got accustomed to working for grades and credits. His conclusion was that most students are capable of better performance than the faculty expects of them.

The reform at the University of Chicago means more responsibility for the student. He will not be egged along to accomplishment by hope of "making an A in the course," a grade which in some cases may be won merely by close application and memorizing a small section of a subject without real training in independent thinking. Nor will he be able to graduate simply by staying long enough, making a credit here and a credit there, enough of which will finally win him his bachelor's degree automatically, whether he has forgotten all he learned or not. In some ways, however, the reform puts a larger responsibility upon the university. It must be able to shape tests and examinations which will be fair and honest measurements of the student's accomplishment, examinations which will not merely show how many facts a person has learned, and so encourage cramming but which will indicate how capable he is of performing certain mental tasks. And it must give itself the job of providing road maps ofthe whole intellectual journey the student is expected to take in his travel toward a degree. This means that the instructor no longer can be content with lecturing and quizzing a class upon its mastery of his lectures; he must act as a guide for students heading for a definite goal.

"We do not propose to allow the student in the college to be homeless and an orphan," said President Hutchins recently. "He will probably attend classes, write papers, take quizzes and be given advice. Instructors will be asked to report to the university at the end of each quarter on the student's progress for the purpose of taking stock, and to determine athletic eligibility, transfer credit and the award of scholarships. The reports, however, will not be definitely required. If the student feels that he is already adequately grounded in certain branches of culture and can pass the general examinations he may devote his time to other things."

Over Against Mass Methods

Dean Boucher, as chairman of a committee which has studied the problem for several years, regards the reform as a reaction from "mass production methods." When youth began to throng the country's colleges in recent years, educators had to find a way to handle the crowds. An educational department store was developed. But now that colleges have adjusted themselves to numbers, they must turn their attention to quality.

The old system seemed neat enough. One needed a certain number of credits to graduate. A student could "buy" a few here, a few more there, and if he kept up this "shopping" long enough he would eventually accumulate the necessary number and graduate. But in Dean Boucher's opinion the installment buying of automobiles was a more intelligent system than this method of getting a degree "on the installment plan." "In the case of the automobile, the purchaser gets a well-articulated piece of machinery," he said. "But in the case of a degree (not necessarily an education) the purchaser may buy small parts from many different plants over a period of 10, 20 or even 30 years. It is as if he bought a chassis from the Ford Motor Company, a year later an engine from Chevrolet, two years later a carburetor from Cadillac (a six weeks summer term at the University of Chicago) and so on, until he had the required number of parts. A degree purchased in such a fashion is of doubtful value as evidence of any meaningful intellectual development."

Some students even take the attitude, Dean Boucher said, that if they get a degree without getting the education intended in the process the joke is on the institution.

The new plan has several distinct aspects. First, it aims to conteract excessive specialization by abolishing the divisions between the departments and substituting the larger grouping of subjects into "fields." Thus such related subjects as history, economics, political science and sociology will find themselves in a common fold.

But it provides for specialization too. "Each student is to be given an opportunity to plunge as deeply as he desires into any favorite subject as soon as he wishes," but he must also be responsible for "acquiring a respectable minimum acquaintance with each of the four large divisions of knowledge; the humanities, the social sciences, the physical sciences and biology."

Wipes Out Sharp Division

Second, the plan wipes out the sharp dividing line between graduate school and college by including both branches of work in each "field." The more serious intellectual tmosphere of advanced study is expected to penetrate into the work of the college.

Third, it intends to set up a new relationship between instructor and student. The instructor is not to be an examiner. He is to devote himself chiefly to teaching.

Good teaching, as contrasted with mere routine lecturing, is to be encouraged with promotion such as is now given for research accomplishments. The same persons are expected to guide the studies of the younger and more advanced students.

Fourth, examinations take on a new character and importance. They are to be given by a special board, not identified with any particular course the student has followed. They are designed to enable the student as well as the faculty to take inventory, so to speak, of the student's progress.

Fifth, and probably most important, the time factor is discarded. If a student can prove he has a reading knowledge of French, nobody is going to ask him whether he has the required number of "majors or minors," or how long he was "in residence."

And how do students themselves like the idea of facing an examination as a means of getting a degree? Dean Boucher, while heading the committee working on reorganization plans, put the plan before a number of student groups and got unanimous support. He believes that when it is completed and in operation it will not cut down enrollment but it will attract better students to the institution.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO MIDWAY FRONT



© Chicago Aerial Survey Co.



Site of Harper Library, the University of Chicago, 40 Years Ago.

Prisons That Have a College for Potential Mutineers to Attend

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN THE RECENT prison mutinies many of the leaders proved to be young inmates, under 30, who refused to conform to the routine of the institution. But even now it is only here and there that a far-seeing educator or an understanding penologist questions the logic of trying to force them into a still more rigid and inflexible régime. The necessity of complete reëducation for the delinquent has still to be realized by the citizens of this country, many of whom still believe that merely removing him from the community and penning him up for a few months or years should effect his reformation. The possibility of using these periods of enforced isolation to reëducate the man to take his place as a useful, well-adjusted citizen in the community on release from prison has yet to be generally recognized.

In Belgium, public authorities, penologists and educators have been aware for years that incorrigibility in prisoners indicates serious individual maladjustment and not just a nuisance to the warden. Though devastated by war and far from rich, Belgium believed she could not afford to blunder in the care of her young criminals. Ten years ago, therefore, she called experts to her aid. In their opinion young mutineers in Belgian prisons needed something far more fundamental than a few years' detention—they needed complete reëducation in the science and art of living before they could reënter the community as responsible citizens. A three-unit college for this purpose was then established at Moll and to it were transferred the mutineers from all Belgian prisons and here the writer of this article found them a short time ago, 100 vigorous, alert students, men who were formerly the incorrigibles of Belgium's penitentiaries. The faculty is made up of the most capable and understanding educators.

Freshman Class

The freshman class at this college is housed in a quadrangle in which their single rooms are much like cells. There are bars on the doors and only the bare necessities are provided. In the center of the quadrangle is a large grass plot and here the men take their exercise and spend some of their leisure hours. These newcomers often work on the large farm connected with the college, but a more important part of their day's routine is the time spent in the classroom where they are given an opportunity to show any special abilities and to enable the teacher to study their individual reactions to class work, mental and vocational tests and gradually to build up a real understanding of each individual pupil. The slightest sign of coöperation or interest on the part of the pupil is noted immediately by the teacher and he finds a way to stimulate and encourage continued coöperation. Once the schoolmaster is convinced that a freshman has really begun to adjust himself and is ready for a different kind of treatment, he is advanced to the second unit. Here he has a room without bars, the walls tinted a pleasant pastel shade, and the furniture includes a cot, chair and wall desk.

These rooms have no doors and the men here are still under the continual surveillance of the warden. In this school a prisoner's special vocational abilities are developed. The results of the tests made in the first school and the man's own desires are the deciding factors as to whether he shall start his apprenticeship in plumbing, carpentry, baking, etc. The yard in the center of the second school quadrangle is not a mere grass plot but bordered with hardy perennials and in the center are some beds of pansies, daisies, etc. This patch of garden is not to please the eye of the visitors but is regarded by the Belgian penologists to have definite salutary value The men eagerly beg permission to work in these flower beds during their free time and there is great rivalry among them as to size and color of the blossoms and the meticulous care given the flower beds is evidence of the prisoners' hunger for beauty of growing things. These sophomores, or second school men, are allowed to eat their meals together and they also have a large sitting room and a library devoted almost entirely to books on vocations.

From Sophomore to Senior

When a second-school man shows decided initiative and a desire to go farther in his chosen vocation and begins to manifest real progress in his adjustment to life in the college, he is advanced to the third school from which he eventually graduates into the community. Here his vocational training necessarily becomes intensive, for a man must be a qualified apprentice in some craft before he leaves the school.

In the third, or senior school, the students make and repair every kind of furniture, design and construct machine tools of every variety, and thorough instruction is given in other vocations so that a senior who graduates from the school is a fully trained baker, farmer or plumber. The men receive wages for their work and the bulk of their money is sent to their families or banker for them and held until they are ready to leave. The dormitory of the senior school resembles a comfortable, inexpensive boarding house. The men have single rooms which they may decorate as they please. These rooms have doors and fairly comfortable furniture. There is a large common dining room and a sitting room in which are found books, current magazines and newspapers.

The quadrangle in School III is the pride of the college, for the senior students are given carte blanche to express themselves as landscape architects. Here are the most elaborate flower beds, rose arbors, trellises and even a privet maze. It takes a most involved schedule to allow each man a chance to work in the garden, and so cherished is this privilege that many of the men beg permission to work here when they should be resting. Every attempt is made to approximate conditions in the outside world and each senior is carefully prepared to take his place in the community. During the time spent in Schools II and III each student has continued to be carefully studied by the faculty, and his graduation depends on their opinion as to his ability to meet the temptations and challenges of the outside community.

Bureaus That "Stand By"

Not satisfied with having given these young offenders several years of expert and understanding care, vocational guidance and a chance to make an entire new start in life, the college has established what might be called alumni offices in various parts of Belgium. In reality they are known as "bureaus of rehabilitation" and their purpose is to see the newly graduated prisoner through the difficult period of adjustment to old environment. Until he has secured work, a graduate must report twice a day at the bureau and every aid is given him to secure work for which he has been qualified by his training at the college.

Careful attention during his schooling has been given to his family and they are encouraged to play a vigorous part in helping him maintain the new standards which he has acquired. Service has been rendered the families when needed, and if a man finds it difficult to secure work for some time after he leaves the school, his family is not allowed to suffer. Comfortable, inexpensive accommodations for men without families are to be had in hostels maintained by the bureau of rehabilitation.

Anyone spending a morning in the Brussels bureau cannot but be impressed by the confidence with which the men approach the secretary, talk over their problems with him, report the day's successes or failures and receive in exchange encouragement and understanding help. Nor can they fail to be struck by the fact that these young men, once the incorrigibles, the undisciplined inmates of Belgian prisons, are not only willing but eager to become useful, self-respecting citizens of the community. Belgium has concluded, therefore, that bars and rigid prison routine cannot be depended on to reform prisoners, but that even in the most incorrigible ones, the slower process of rehabilitation may affect the needed change. By stimulating the non-criminal tendencies and interests of delinquents who are stil lin the "age of vulnerability" and by giving them wise and understanding assistance in working out their personal adjustments to community life, Belgium seems to have found a remarkably sane and practical method for human reclamation.

Living Up to What We Ask of Child

SO MANY times the child goes wrong because the better way may not have been shown him by example of those about him. We cannot expect a well-trained, well-disciplined, a clear-thinking child unless we become that sort of person ourselves. The only way to get the idea across is to live the sort of life we would want our children to live.

A child often goes wrong because the better way is unknown to him and never has been taught him. Therefore, he has not received the right disposition to want to become the splendid type of man or woman we may hope for.

Naturally those desires will have right of way in a child which he is most in the habit of expressing. Neither feeling alone nor knowledge have much to do with moral behavior. Habit and practice have much more. We cannot leave out of sight the influence exercised by the child's environment. Children, like adults, are apt to be less self-controlled when fatigued. Many a child is considered lazy when he is really undernourished. Is it not a good thing that in our best juvenile courts today there are men and women who keep us from pronouncing the same old final verdict of "bad" upon children who need neither court judgment nor punishment, but plenty of sleep, fresh air, and good food?

When we consider all the conditions along the way—the child's food, his clothing, his sleep, his spiritual nature, the example set him by his parents, what a mistake it is to look upon the moral nature as apart or separate from the rest of his life.

Teachers and parents alike are confronted with problems of unusual conduct—why does a child do queer things, why doesn't Mary obey, why does my child lie, why does Ann go into a tantrum, why doesn't John respect his sister's rights?—and a thousand and one questions connected with character development.

Main Object

In solving these many problems, let us first realize that the object of character training is not to smooth out individual difficulties and make the children all alike, like so many cookies cut out by the same cookie cutter. The main object of education is to fit an individual to become successful in his personal relationships with his fellows. Any system of education which does this, is doing a real service. Any system which makes its students less capable in securing the love and friendship of other human beings is a failure.

The great joy of teaching is to see children unfolding into noble social personalities. The teacher who misses this is a day laborer, a time server. What we want is to see the child make the right adjustments after each experience, so the child will get his true unfoldment.

The way to learn perseverance, regularity, promptness, justice, kindness, team spirit, initiative, responsibility, is to begin early to practice these essentials. The school of the right sort offers every opportunity. We cannot expect to teach our pupils group responsibility when we mechanically "left-right" them out of the building in a lock-step fashion. We cannot expect trustworthy pupils when we do not dare to look away from the class for fear they will whisper or move from their seats. That time has gone. We now must bring the children into the game as active producers, as co-workers, as real persons with real situations. It would be well for both teacher and parent to study the project method for the occasions it affords for such exercises in self-direction.

Mothers and fathers know that one of the most promising moments in a child's life comes when he begs to be permitted to go on an errand and pleads that he can be trusted. Parents find also that a steady allowance of spending money with the responsibility for its use invested in the boys and girls themselves is a better training in self mastery than for the father or mother to decide at every step whether they should buy things or not. It is easy to see why young folks reared in the strictest homes so often go wild when parental control is lifted. Untrained in the use of freedom, they abuse it when it comes later. Along with the training in free self-direction there must come practice in team work. The best way to learn responsibility as a member of a group is to share in an enterprise which may go to pieces entirely unless all members do their part. The school newspaper, a dramatic performance or any like project done by the children is an invaluable chance to learn how real is the responsibility of a member to his group.

Suggestions Need to Be Concrete

If character is to grow, the necessary practices must be guided by an understanding of their meanings. This requires an education in two directions—an increasing light upon the nature of one's choice, and a stock of ideals to inspire still better choices. Any suggestion we offer must be concrete. We never can act out ideas of general goodness but always ideas of specific good deeds. "Be a good citizen at home" can be better acted out by going on errands for mother cheerfully or helping brother in his school work. Positive suggestions are better than negative. Let us not hold up horrible examples to the children in the form of "don'ts" then wonder why they try them out. Suggestions must come from those who are admired or respected. We often wonder why one teacher can do anything with the boys and girls while directly across the hall is riot, disorder and loud speech. The best moral teaching fails to impress unless the teacher is held in high regard. The effectiveness of any moral teaching depends in a large degree on the atmosphere of the time. Mothers, for example, find the quiet bedtime period with their children an influence against an array of hostile ideals.

For similar reasons, the assembly, the music program, the history period, the travel club, the athletics, the ethics club, all contribute to the moral teaching of our boys and girls.

Ideals are not matters of cold-blooded calculations. The whole process of moral growth is shot through with feeling. They are suggestions which come out of the depths where knowledge and warm feeling are one. Character building, I repeat again, cannot be separated from everything the child does, feels and thinks.

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THE HOME FORUM

On Philately

MY HOBBY of philately, called by the young and the uninitiated "stamp collecting," has often made me the object of the witticisms, the mild pity, and even the scorn of my friends. "Oh, you collect stamps, do you?" they query solemnly, with a look that implies there is nothing further to say, that I am beyond reclamation in the eyes of hardy men. With them my hobby relegates me to the same class as a boy who is found by his mates having a sugar-and-milk "tea party" with his little sisters and their dolls.

On the other hand my philatelic friends do not admit me to their status. They will not take me into the esoteric circles of philately, for they say I am not a philatelist, nor even a stamp collector in a genuine sense, but a mere sentimental accumulator of junk! Therefore, I find myself in an anomalous position being neither fish nor fowl, neither a philatelist nor an ordinary human being.

I have often wondered why it was that I collected stamps, but it was not until one evening quite recently that I set myself manfully to find what lay behind the lure that stamps seemed to hold for me. Earlier in that particular evening a friend had called in on a matter of business and had found me in the act of examining a recent philatelic acquisition. "So you collect stamps, do you?" he asked in the familiar tone of pity and faint scorn commingled. I smiled good humoredly, for past experience had steeled me to this oft recurring trial, and told him that such was my hobby. "Why?" he demanded. "They are nothing but receipts for money paid to the postal department, and most of them canceled at that and as worthless as a counterfeit bank note." At his stern "why" I blushed and faltered for an answer. So I said weakly, "Because I like to." "Huh!" he snorted, "you had better take up golf. There is a sport that trains the hand, the eye, the patience. Gives you something. Get out of doors and forget this stuffy habit of collecting little bits of paper stamped over with symbols. Why, you will be collecting valentines if you don't watch out!" He pounded me manfully between the shoulders and clumped off in his sturdy way, and again I felt like a little boy surprised at a party with sister's dollies.

When he had gone I settled doggedly to my task, to find an answer to the question why I collected stamps, for I was determined that the next time I was asked I would answer unfalteringly, directly and satisfactorily. Certain answers to the question were readily eliminated. I did not collect for gain, for the greater part of my stamps were without intrinsic value, being the most common canceled varieties. I did not collect for show, for my acquisitions were displayed in the most ordinary primary school copybooks, in the like of which children scrawl their little sums and first attempts at calligraphy. Moreover, I did not go in for complete sets, but found satisfaction in cheap values if the subject suited me, and I cared not one whit for some technical varieties that made fellow collectors burst into a white heat of enthusiasm.

My friend had just mentioned that he thought stamps mere bits of paper stamped with symbols. Herein lay a clue: symbol, a thing which represents or recalls something, by association in fact or thought. What did my stamps represent, I asked myself; not just what they were primarily meant to stand for when planned and issued, but what did they represent or recall to me personally?

I opened my album at random and came upon a pair of English Georgian penny stamps, which I had used on a letter to my mother when a boy in school down on the Kentish coast. By virtue of a defect in their printing they had acquired a small cash value. Was it for this I treasured them? As I gazed and wondered, the years slipped away and I found myself scrambling in the kelp below the great chalk cliffs, hunting for fragments of amber washed in by the sea, the soft sky of April in Old England overhead, and the mewing of the gulls in my ears. I heard again the thud of boot on pigskin and the drumming feet of the team as we raced down the field to victory on the soccer field, amid the clapping of hands on the side line and the cheers of "Well played, old man! Well played!"

I prowled again in the glorious gloom of Westminster Abbey; I heard Big Ben thunder out midday like a salute from the guns of a ship of the line; and I spent a quarter hour watching the Life Guardsmen on sentry duty before the portals of Whitehall, brave (oh, so brave to the heart of a boy!) in their scarlet and buckskin and steel cuirass, to see if they so much as batted an eyelid, or perceptibly took a breath.

Below these two stamps bearing the portrait of His Sovereign Majesty George V, was a label in light blue engraved with the arms of Keble College of the University of Oxford issued in the 1870's, when the University, dissatisfied with the service of the royal Postmaster General, saw fit to institute an intercollegiate postal service of its own. This philatelic rarity was given to me by a dear old Oxford Don who spent his nights gazing upon stellar bodies through a telescope, and his Sunday afternoons dispensing wisdom and chocolate cake, to youthful admirers, in a cozy English parlor where the ses coal crackled in the grate. And at the sight of these mere symbols I was back in Oxford Town again.

Turning a page I came to some stamps of France purchased one radiant day in the open air philatelic bourse under the horse chestnuts of the Champs Elysées, that unique concourse of stamp lovers composed of young and old, patrician and plebeian, students, financiers, tourists, soldiers and grandmothers (the latter coming with infants and stamp albums together in the baby coaches which they push) who meet regularly each week to bargain and trade and discourse volubly on matters philatelic. Paris in the springtime, like a bride adorned for the altar; Paris star-eyed and wistful, and altogether lovely; the Bois like an ethereal memory of a bosky dream, so palely green, so soft and elusive in its beauty. Paris at night: Notre Dame couched and dreaming on its islet, wrapped in the fabric of river mist; the glint of street lamps on the brazen helms of a detachment of cuirassiers jogging to barracks on their great black horses; the Arc de Triomphe glowing from hidden lights like an exquisitely carved arch of alabaster.

Then for a half hour, with a page of the commemorative stamps of the United States before me, I discovered the New World and walked its wilderness trails and rode its plains, until these trails became highways, and the soldiers, sailors and explorers of an earlier age gave place to inventors and statesmen.

I saw General Washington walk with sorrowing eyes among the tattered Patriots at Valley Forge, walk out beyond the pickets into the stark silent forests above the frozen Schuylkill, there to commune with thoughts mightier than his own, and ways higher than the ways of the Continental Congress. Westward I followed the tide of empire to where the painted centaurs rode the plains.

I rode again with

"Memories of buckaroos
Brave in broadbrimmed hats,
Riding gay, and fast, and loose
Across the sagebrush flats.

I heard the wild hooves beat the tune
That stirs the blood, the flash
Of silver saw I in the moon
The sweating ponies dash

Their panting velvet nostrils wide,
The star gleam in their eyes,
I saw the bold vaqueros ride
Beneath the western skies."

I saw Thomas Alva Edison pause from his labor and at his bench a sudden light glowed in a bulbous bottle. I saw Wilbur and Orville Wright hurtle through the air in a flimsy thing of canvas and bamboo above the sand dunes of Kitty Hawk. And I saw a youth years later take up their guerdon and fling himself straight as a lance through the dark Atlantic night to drop on the green breast of France and find himself the hero of the day.

The door bell rang. There was a manly clumping on the stairs, and my friend of the early evening came into the room. "I came back to ask you if you cared to be one of a foursome tomorrow afternoon." He eyed the open album on my knees with hostility. "But I judge you are irredeemable. A man cannot be rescued if he does not care to be. However, if you care to join us tomorrow give me a ring at the office at ten. I cannot understand what makes you collect that silly trash. Tell me, why is it?"

I blushed and faltered for words, and ended as usual by stammering, "Well, I don't know."

I could have told him that I did not collect stamps, that I was a collector of memories, but I thought it best to evade the question.

C. G. W.

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Darjeeling
(Early Morning)

The hills today are hidden in the mist,
But far below, the sun-flecked valleys lie
Dark patched with shade, where, hanging overhead,
The blue-gray clouds drift indolently by.
So hushed, so still, the cuckoo's frequent calls
Come, like clarion notes, above the falls.

The cart-road lies half hidden to the east,
Where silent-footed men and women walk
In brilliant coats and head shawls, making gay
The morning with their laughter and their talk.
A bullock cart, with bells upon its wheels,
The waking of Darjeeling's day reveals.

The sun is higher; through the distant haze
Gold outlines of the mountains come to view.
While distant noises, from the Great Bazaar
That lies below, break on the ear anew.
Rich, mellow bells, a brazen trumpet's flare,
Rise stridently across the brilliant air.

ANNA E. WILLIAMS.

Winter Along the Cape

The sun, this December morning, has come to the end of his southern journey, he climbs the whitish sky to the south over the white fury of the Orleans shoals, and takes on a silvery quality from the pallor of the sky. . . . A morning to go out upon the dunes and study the work of winter. . . .

On the surface nothing remains of the insect world. That multiplicity of insect tracks, those fantastic ribbons which grasshoppers, promenading flies, spiders and beetles printed on the dunes as they went about their hungry and mysterious purposes, have come to an end in this world, and left it all the poorer. . . . As I muse here it occurs to me that we are not sufficiently grateful for the great symphony of natural sound which insects add to the natural scene; indeed, we take it so much as a matter of course that it does not stir our fully conscious attention. But all those little fiddlers in the grass, all those cricket pipes, those delicate flutes, are they not lovely beyond words when heard in midsummer on a moonlight night? I like, too, the movement they give to a landscape with their rushes, their strange comings and goings, and their hoverings with the sun's brilliance reflected in their wings. Here, and at this special moment, there is no trace or vestige of the summer's insect world, yet one feels them here, the trillion, trillion tiny eggs in grass and marsh and sand, . . . all faithfully sealed and hidden away, all waiting for the rush of this earth through space and the resurgence of the sun.—HENRY BESTON, in "The Outermost House."

When Shakspere Acted

It is an autumn afternoon in 1598, and groups of Londoners make their way down to the river. "Southward ho!" they cry, and little row-boats dash up and take them across the Thames to Paris Garden Stairs. The yellow flag over the Globe waves invitingly, and everyone makes his way to the theater. . . .

Two galleries run around the inside of the building and look down upon the stage, which projects into the pit. There is no roof over the pit, and the yellow flag flaps noisily above the tradesmen and pickpockets. Only the stage and the galleries are sheltered from the weather by a narrow roof of thatch. Wooden pillars, painted to imitate marble, and carved with masks and satyrs' heads, support the galleries. A green curtain hangs across the stage.

The pit is almost full. Everyone is talking in a loud voice. Shakspere himself is to act this afternoon in a new comedy, the scene of which is laid in Rome. "Not Rome," says some one, authoritatively, "but London," and some one else has heard that Venice is the place. Does anyone know whose play it is? Some new person has written it, some shopkeeper or something, whom Shakspere has picked up. . . .

Hawkers of gingerbread and pears offer their wares in loud raucous cries, tossing pieces of cake and fruit up into the galleries and catching the pennies.

A bugle blows, but no one pays any attention to it. A second blast is heard. The conversation continues loudly. A third blast is blown, long and loud. The noise lessens somewhat, but a buzz continues.

A handsome actor, crowned with a wreath of bay leaves, steps in front of the curtain. He holds up a placard bearing the title of the play—"Every Man in His Humour," it says. He speaks the prologue, and everyone begins to listen. This will be a comedy of modern London, he says. No silly romance, no supernatural events, no battles. He hopes the audience will be kind. He bows and withdraws.

The audience seems disappointed. They talk loudly again. No shipwrecks, no battles, no love-making? They shan't be backward about demanding their money.

Suddenly the curtain is pulled back and the play begins.

The behaviour of the audience that afternoon was slightly out of the ordinary. Since the play is a comedy, they laugh. But the laughter does not come as usual, in boisterous roaring gusts. It is less raucous, but continuous. Almost every line that the actors speak contains some London expression that everyone has used since childhood. The expressions are satirized. They seem ridiculous. Everyone in the audience laughs at himself and thinks he laughs at his friends. . . .

As the curtain is drawn after each act, the applause is tremendous, and after Shakspere has spoken the epilogue, the pit bursts into loud cheers. —BYRON STEEL, in "O Rare Ben Jonson."



The Doria Palace at Genoa

THE Doria Palace, at Genoa, given by the Republic to Andrea Doria in 1528, is in a narrow street close to the church of S. Matteo (built in 1278). For a considerable number of years the city worthies discussed the necessity of restoring this beautiful palace, but until lately nothing was done. Now, thanks to a more decisive spirit in public affairs, the building stands, once more, as it did when it was handed over to the great Genoese admiral. The terraces that had been bricked up, and turned into small rooms with ugly windows, are, as can be seen in the photograph, as they originally were, and fortunately their delicate columns were found almost intact.

The work of restoration on this building, by Professor Orlando Grosso, is an example of the newest methods of Italian reconstruction. Nothing has been added that has not, in part, at least, been found in the building. During the removal of the many tons of material that had been added, at various dates, every piece of stone was examined to see if the older part of the building had been used, and many of the beautiful decorations, now to be seen, above the windows, and on the terraces, which had originally belonged to those places, were found among the rubble. The palace is black and white in color, both marble and paint being used to get this effect.

The Dee in Wales

So far we have merely been nibbling at the fringes of Wales, and it is high time for us to push on into the country itself. Our best possible guide will be the Dee, one of the few rivers as distinct from mountain streams in North Wales. . . . Above its tidal point it flows majestically through flat country as far as Ruabon. There, all of a sudden, its character is changed. Thenceforward right up to its source in the blank Merionethshire mountains it rushes along, tumbling over rocks, cutting its way through deep ravines, lashing itself into foam as it falls from ledge to ledge, mirroring in its occasional calm reaches the ferns and the heather which clothe its steep banks.

From Ruabon to Llangollen is but a fifteen minutes' run by train; and once there you have definitely left England behind you. Few railway stations in the world can be so magnificently situated as that of Llangollen. . . . By its side, literally within a stone's throw, rushes the broad river, here forming a series of lovely falls. On its opposite bank stand the grey houses of the old town, their upper stories almost overhanging the turbid waters. Joining the town with the bank on which the station stands is a magnificent stone bridge, said to be the oldest of its kind in Wales. It stands to-day, as it has done for hundreds of years, a convincing demonstration of the possibility of uniting beauty and efficiency, grace and strength. The little town stands among the meadows, almost totally surrounded by mountains. In themselves these are not very high: none of them exceeds two thousand feet. But so precipitous are they, and so skilfully has nature grouped them, that they convey the impression of far greater altitude. The scene, particularly in autumn, is of unsurpassable beauty. All the slopes of the mountains are covered with heather and bracken; while the valleys between them are densely wooded with fir, birch, and oak. At the north end of the amphitheatre of hills is a narrow and wholly concealed passage, through which the Dee enters. At the southern end is another and wider passage, through which it proceeds on its way in more leisurely fashion towards the plains of England.—H. WATKINS DAVIES, in "A Wayfarer in Wales."

Net d'entendement et de corps

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

LE RECIT de la guérison de Naaman, au chapitre cinquième du second livre des Rois, offre un contraste frappant entre l'arrogant orgueil montré au début par le chef de l'armée du roi de Syrie et la douce, gracieuse qualité — l'humilité — qui passe, tel un fil d'or, à travers toute l'histoire. La jeune captive possédait cette qualité à un tel degré qu'elle n'éprouvait apparemment aucun ressentiment envers ceux qui l'avaient emmenée en captivité, loin de sa patrie. Avec douceur et humilité, elle exprima sa compassion envers l'ennemi, assurant sa maîtresse que le prophète de Samarie pouvait opérer une guérison certaine.

Lorsque Naaman, dans toute sa pompe et son orgueil mondains, s'arrêta devant la maison d'Elisée, le sens d'humilité du prophète fut assez profond pour le mettre en état de recevoir l'inspiration divine qui lui révélait comment il fallait agir envers l'homme "fort et vaillant" qui venait chercher son aide. Il savait que Dieu seul, l'Entendement divin, pouvait guérir Naaman de la maladie qui était avant tout mentale. Naaman souffrait en effet des conséquences d'un faux sens d'orgueil et d'opiniâtreté. Il avait même décidé exactement de quelle manière sa guérison devait s'accomplir, et lorsqu'il reçut brièvement l'ordre d'aller se plonger sept fois dans le Jourdain, ce fleuve méprisé, son sens d'orgueil blessé et de dignité outragée le maîtrisa pour un temps. Ses serviteurs eussent facilement pu hésiter à lui offrir un conseil de crainte d'attirer sur eux, comme une tempête, la colère de leur maître; mais, plus sages que lui, ils exprimèrent la vraie humilité qui pouvait oublier le moi jusqu'à oser rendre Naaman attentif à sa faute. "Mon père," demandèrent-ils, le reprenant avec affection, "si le prophète t'avait prescrit une chose difficile, ne l'aurais-tu pas faite?" Alors s'affirma le sens de justice de Naaman. Il se rendit compte que ses serviteurs disaient la vérité, et l'admission de ce fait fut le début de sa guérison. Quel puissant effort cet homme dut faire pour rejeter les croyances d'orgueil et d'opiniâtreté qu'il avait cultivées et pour pouvoir exécuter l'injonction du prophète! Il n'y avait certes aucune vertu curative dans les eaux du fleuve, autrement la maladie de la lèpre aurait pu être éliminée depuis longtemps. Mais lorsque la conscience de Naaman fut inondée de pensées humbles, pareilles à celles d'un enfant, son corps répondit à cette condition mentale changée et "sa chair redevint semblable à celle d'un petit enfant."

Beaucoup aujourd'hui ont besoin de guérison, et comme dans le cas de Naaman, la racine du mal n'est point matérielle, mais mentale. La Science Chrétienne montre précisément comment il est possible de renoncer à ce faux état mental et gagner l'état mental nécessaire pour produire l'harmonie et la santé. A la page 383 du livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, a écrit: "Nous avons besoin d'un corps propre et d'un entendement propre,—un corps purifié par l'Entendement aussi bien que lavé avec de l'eau." L'humilité est nécessaire pour obtenir un entendement propre et un corps propre; car la Science Chrétienne, conformément aux exigences de Dieu, demande que le soi-disant entendement mortel ou charnel soit assujetti à l'Entendement divin par lequel seul l'entendement et le corps humains peuvent être rendus purs et nets. L'homme créé à la ressemblance de l'Entendement infini n'est pas en possession d'un entendement charnel et n'est point gouverné par un tel entendement, mais il est l'idée spirituelle par laquelle se manifeste l'Entendement divin.

Le renoncement aux fausses croyances telles que l'orgueil, l'opiniâtreté, la propre-justification et autres, peut sembler une tâche immense, mais ce renoncement se fait entièrement dans notre propre conscience. Supposons que quelqu'un tienne une cruche de terre et la lâche soudain: cette cruche s'attachera-t-elle à la main de cette personne? Non, parce qu'il n'y a pas dans l'argile inanimée de pouvoir préhensile. Il en est ainsi de l'erreur, quelle qu'en soit la nature. Les fausses croyances: orgueil, opiniâtreté, péché et maladie, ne sauraient se fixer à nous une seconde de plus que nous ne nous attachons à elles dans la pensée. Le genre humain, cependant, considère le moi matériel comme étant vivant, intelligent et puissant. Ayant fait une anse de la croyance au pouvoir, à l'intelligence et à la réalité supposés de la personnalité matérielle, l'humanité la saisit fermement, croyant tout le temps que c'est le péché et la maladie qui se cramponnent à elle.

Oh! que tous ceux qui voudraient connaître par expérience la santé, l'harmonie et la félicité proclamées dans toutes les Ecritures comme étant l'héritage de l'homme, cessent d'étreindre les fausses croyances qui, jusqu'ici, les ont opprimés et limités; qu'ils saisissent plutôt l'humilité, les qualités de l'enfant et la douce réceptivité. Le chemin est clairement montré dans la Bible et le livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, et lorsque la compréhension de Dieu et de l'homme se révèle à la conscience humaine, on apprend à rejeter toutes les suggestions qui viennent de l'entendement mortel hypothétique pour accepter joyeusement les idées spirituelles qui se déversent sans cesse de l'Entendement divin à son idée, l'homme. Ainsi l'entendement et le corps humains seront rendus purs et nets à mesure qu'on démontrera la vérité des paroles de Mrs. Eddy (*Science et Santé*, p. 246): "L'homme gouverné par l'Entendement immortel est toujours beau et sublime."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Sanctuary

I know a spot where budless twigs
Are bare above the snow,
And where sweet winter-loving birds
Flit softly to and fro;
There with the sun for altar-fire,
The earth for kneeling-place,
The gentle air for chorister,
Will I adore Thy face.

—ALICE BROWN, in "The Road to Castalay."

Clean in Mind and Body

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN THE account of the healing of Naaman, related in the fifth chapter of the second book of Kings, in striking contrast to the pride and arrogance at first displayed by the captain of the host of the king of Syria, we find the sweet and gracious quality of humility running like a golden thread throughout the story. The little captive maid possessed this quality to such a degree that she apparently felt no sense of resentment toward those who had carried her away captive from her own land. With sweet humility she gave voice to the compassion she felt for the enemy, assuring her mistress that certain healing was to be found with the prophet in Samaria.

When Naaman drew up before the house of Elisha in all his worldly pomp and pride, the prophet's sense of humility was such that he was receptive of the divine inspiration which revealed to him how to deal with the "mighty man in valour" who sought his aid. He knew that only God, divine Mind, could heal Naaman's disease, for it was primarily mental. Naaman was in fact suffering from the consequences of a false sense of pride and self-will. He had even outlined the exact way in which his healing should be brought about; and when he was briefly told to go and dip himself seven times in the despised river Jordan, his sense of wounded pride and outraged dignity for the moment engulfed him. His servants might easily have been deterred from offering advice lest they should bring the storm of their master's wrath upon their own heads; but, wiser than he, they expressed the true humility which could forget self so far as to dare to bring home his fault to him. "My father, if the prophet had bid thee do some great thing, wouldest thou not have done it?" they asked in loving rebuke; and then Naaman's sense of justice asserted itself. He realized that his servants spoke the truth, and with his admission of this fact his healing began. What a mighty effort the man must have made to cast aside his cherished beliefs of pride and self-will sufficiently to carry out the prophet's injunction! There was certainly no healing power in the waters of the river, else the disease of leprosy could long before have been wiped out. But as Naaman's consciousness became flooded with humble, childlike thoughts, his body responded to his changed mental condition, and "his flesh came again like unto the flesh of a little child."

There are many in need of healing today, and, as in the case of Naaman, the root of disease is not material, but mental. Christian Science is showing just how this false mental state may be put off, and how the right mental condition for producing health and harmony may be gained. On page 383 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, has written, "We need a clean body and a clean mind,—a body rendered pure by Mind as well as washed by water." Humility is necessary in order to obtain a clean mind and a clean body; for Christian Science, in accordance with God's demands, requires that the mortal or carnal so-called mind be brought into subjection to the divine Mind by which alone the human mind and body can be rendered pure and clean. Man made in the likeness of infinite Mind is not possessed of or governed by a fleshly mind, but he is the spiritual idea by which divine Mind is made manifest.

It may seem a tremendous task to give up such false beliefs as pride, self-will, self-justification, and the like, but the giving up is entirely within one's own consciousness. Suppose one holding an earthenware vessel suddenly lets go! Does the vessel hold on to the person's hand? No, because there is no holding power in the inanimate clay. So is it with error of every sort. The false beliefs of pride, self-will, sin, and sickness cannot grip one a second longer than one holds on to them in thought. Mankind, however, regards material selfhood as living, intelligent, and powerful. Having made a handle of the belief in the supposed intelligence, power, and reality of material selfhood, mankind firmly grasps it, believing all the while that it is sin and sickness which are doing the holding on.

Oh, let all who would experience the health and harmony and blessedness proclaimed throughout the Scriptures as man's heritage, lose their hold upon the false beliefs which have hitherto oppressed and limited them, and take hold, instead, of humility, childlikeness, and sweet receptiveness! The way is plainly set forth in the Bible and the Christian Science textbook, and as the understanding of God and man unfolds to human consciousness one learns to reject all suggestions which come from the suppositional mortal mind and joyfully to accept the spiritual ideas flowing unceasingly from infinite Mind to its idea, man. Thus the human mind and body will be rendered pure and clean as one demonstrates the truth of Mrs. Eddy's words (Science and Health, p. 246), "Man, governed by immortal Mind, is always beautiful and grand."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Massachusetts. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations. "God the Preserver of Man." Sunday School in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

Model Children

People wondered at our frolics, but enjoyed them, and droll stories are still told of the adventures of those days. Mr. Emerson and Margaret Fuller were visiting my parents one afternoon, and the conversation having turned to the ever interesting subject of education, Miss Fuller said:—

"Well, Mr. Alcott, you have been able to carry out your methods in your own family, and I should like to see your model children."

She did in a few moments, for as the guests stood on the door-steps a wild uproar approached, and round the corner of the house came a wheelbarrow holding baby May arrayed as a queen; I was the horse, bitted and bridled, and driven by my elder sister Anna; while Lizzie played dog, and barked as loud as her gentle voice permitted.

All were shouting and wild with fun, which, however, came to a sudden end as we espied the stately group before us; for my foot tripped, and down we all went in a laughing heap; while my mother put a climax to the joke by saying, with dramatic wave of the hand,—

"Here are the model children, Miss Fuller."—From "Louisa May Alcott, Her Life, Letters, and Journals." Edited by EDNAH D. CHENEY.

A Case

There was once a little animal,
No bigger than a fox,
And on five toes he scampered
Over Tertiary rocks.
They called him Eohippus,
And they called him very small,
And they thought him of no value—
When they thought of him at all;
For the lumpiah old Dinoceras
And Coryphodon so slow
Were the heavy aristocracy
In days of long ago.

Said the little Eohippus,
"I am going to be a horse!
And on my middle finger-nails
To run my earthly course!
I'm going to have a flowing tail!
I'm going to have a mane!
I'm going to stand fourteen hands high
On the psychozoic plain!"

The Coryphodon was horrified,
The Dinoceras was shocked;
And they chased young Eohippus,
But he skipped away and mocked.
Then they laughed enormous laughter,
And they groaned enormous groans. . . .

Said they, "You always were as small
And mean as now we see,
And that's conclusive evidence
That you're always going to be.
What! Be a great tall, handsome beast,
With hoofs to gallop on?
Why! You'd have to change your nature."
Said the Loxolophodon.
They considered him disposed of,
And retired with gait serene.
That was the way they argued
In "the early Eocene."

—CHARLOTTE PERKINS GILMAN, in "In This Our World."

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With Key to the Scriptures
By
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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

SACRIFICE FLY RULE DROPPED

One of Several Changes Made by Joint Rules Committee of Major Leagues

NEW YORK (AP)—Major league baseball officials and managers were headed toward home Dec. 13, after five days of much talk and little action. The annual midwinter meetings of the National and American Leagues broke all records for conversation, but they failed to produce a single player trade of importance and no official action of any particular consequence.

The draft dispute was the disturbing factor. All efforts to bring about its settlement failed, and at the end the disputants were farther apart than ever. The split was such that there was considerable talk among the big non-draft minors, American Association, International and Pacific Coast Leagues, of building their circuits to rival the majors.

The concluding day of the convention Dec. 12 was monopolized by a meeting of the joint rules committee. One important change wiped the sacrifice fly off the books. In the future, batsmen who lift long flies to the outfield on which base runners can advance a base will not be credited with a sacrifice, but will be charged with a time at bat.

Another change limits a batsman to two bases on all balls which bounce off the playing field. This was aimed to halt the epidemic of "trick home runs" made when the ball bounced off the playing field into the stands.

The American League approved the National League rule by which balls are judged fair or foul where they leave the playing field and not where they are last seen. The rule thus became a standard regulation.

The pitching rules, especially in respect to the stance the boxman should take before delivering the ball, were clarified. The committee also decided to revise and clarify the rules in general much as the football rules committee recodified the football regulations.

Table Tennis Shows Rush of Popularity

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Let no one smile at this announcement that the curtain is about to rise on the international table-tennis season of 1930-31. Already, the Helens and Tildens of the sport are looking forward to silver cups to come and, in a less pretentious sphere, the merry tattoo of the celluloid ball beneath a big armchair foreshadows slimming in countless happy households.

If no inventive genius had ever thought of handicapping a game of great potentialities, exceptional adaptability, and universal popularity with the ludicrous nursery name of "ping-pong," the indoor sport to which we allude would probably have gained, long ago, the recognition of its merit which has come tardily in the formation of national associations all over the world to codify the rules and standardize the conditions of play, and in the establishment of an international association to conduct an annual competion for the Swaythling Cup, on the lines of the Davis Cup in lawn tennis.

Table tennis, under its less convincing name, came in with a rush of popularity at the commencement of this century and for some time was the fashionable thing for afternoon parties in England. Except for some "mammoth" exhibitions and tournaments, with the manufacturers of requisites at the back of them, it was played to 1914 with "local rules" that varied according to personal preference, the instructions "printed on the box," and the disposition of the family furniture. In those days, perhaps, as the rackets used were made of parchment and produced a noise like kettledrums, the name "ping-pong" was more unfortunate than unjust.

At the present time no game enjoys a wider or more earnest popularity. Wherever there is a community of people—in business houses, government offices, Y. M. C. A.'s and social or sports clubs—you will find a table-tennis section, usually the proud organizer of a championship and more often than not represented in one of the leagues which abound all over the British Isles. Moreover the game is played, and played seriously, in most private houses which claim a sizable dining table.

So it can be said in all seriousness and all truth, that "ping-pong," little brother of the world's best-known game, lawn tennis, has triumphantly survived its ridicule and taken a merited place among the pastimes which provide busy people with easily obtained, inexpensive recreation and form a common ground of competitive interest for the masses of many nations.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Buffalo	9	0	3	28	11	18
Windsor	6	2	4	30	25	14
London	5	2	4	20	19	12
Detroit	5	1	5	22	22	11
Cleveland	3	3	4	24	25	9
Pittsburgh	3	2	6	20	32	8
Syracuse	3	0	7	19	28	6

RESULTS DEC. 12

London 3, Pittsburgh 2, overtime.
Windsor 3, Detroit 1.

WINDSOR WINS, 3 TO 1

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

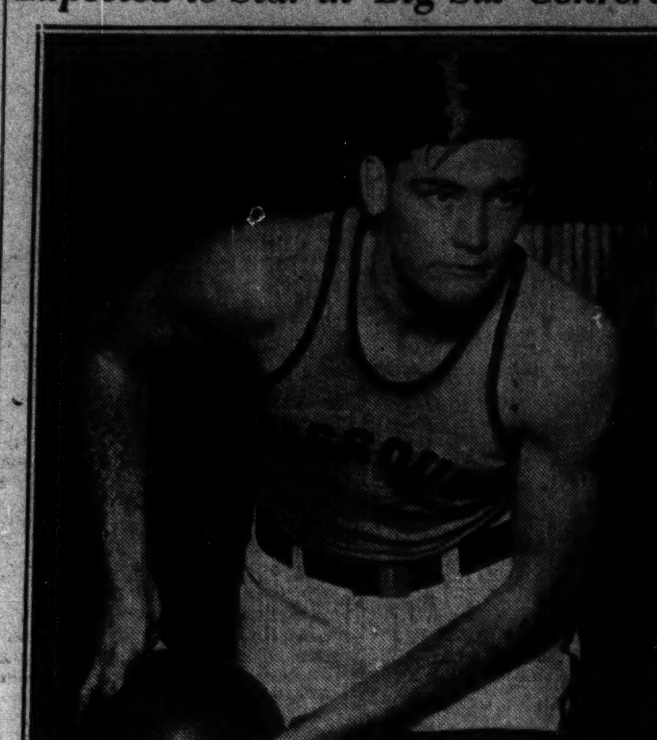
WINDSOR, Ont.—After trailing 1 to 0 at the end of the first period, Windsor Bulldogs tied up the score in the second and then found two more goals in the third to triumph over their border rivals, Detroit Olympics, in an exceptional International Hockey League game here Dec. 12. A capacity crowd of 5400 fans witnessed the game, and the victory left Windsor firmly established in second place behind Buffalo. Olympics dropped to fourth position through the loss. M. J. "Bill" Phillips, who joined the Bulldogs from the Montreal Maroons, scored twice for his new mates and Dr. Stan Brown once. Gillie got Detroit's only goal. Gillie has now scored in six successive games.

LONDON WINS IN OVERTIME

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON, Ont.—Pittsburgh Yellow Jackets forced London Tecumsehs into overtime in an International Hockey League game here Dec. 12. London won, 3 to 2. Three goals were scored in the extra period, London getting two and Pittsburgh one. The victory put London up in third place, ahead of Detroit. Halliday and McIntyre scored for Pittsburgh, while Groh, Connor and Goldsworthy scored for London.

Expected to Star in 'Big Six' Conference



CHARLES H. HUHN '31
University of Missouri Basketball Team.

Rudolph Is Winner of Three Straight

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP POCKET BILLIARDS STANDING

	Won	Lost	H.R
E. Ralph Greenleaf	3	0	104
Erwin Rudolph	3	0	67
Arthur Woods	3	0	63
Onofrio Lauri	2	1	30
Frank Taberski	1	2	37
Thomas Boatman	1	3	29
Pasquale Natalie	0	3	42
Benjamin Allen	0	4	17

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — Erwin Rudolph of Chicago, runner-up last year, launched his bid for the honors in the world championship at pocket billiards Dec. 12 at Dwyer's Recreation Academy, when he ran off with the evening game from Benjamin Allen, also a former titleholder, by a score of 125 to 7, in 10 innings. He completed his string with an unfinished run of 67. This places him on even terms with E. Ralph Greenleaf, the champion, and Arthur Woods, the latest star, both of New York, with three victories and no defeats.

The schedule for Dec. 13 calls for two games in the afternoon, with Woods encountering Allen and Onofrio Lauri opposing Pasquale Natalie, while those rivals of many encounters, Greenleaf and Frank Taberski, will furnish the feature in the evening. There will also be three games on Dec. 14, starting at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The summary:

Erwin Rudolph—0 x 0 15x 39 5 0 x 2 67—125.
Benjamin Allen—x x 3 4 3 1 x x 0 0—7.
Referee—Joseph Ferguson.

The first victory for Thomas Boatman, the newcomer from the Pacific coast, and the first break in the leaders featured the play on the afternoon of Dec. 12. The Los Angeles player, encountering Onofrio Lauri, who was fourth in the standing a year ago, defeated the Brooklyn player, 125 to 107, in 21 innings, with a high run of 28.

Arthur Woods, who qualified from the New York sectional tournament, as Lauri had a year ago, was able to keep his record intact, though playing far below the form he had shown in his qualifying play or his earlier matches. Encountering Pasquale Natalie of Chicago, who was the sectional winner there, he managed to emerge victor after 31 innings of only fairly good play, 125 to 99. The scores by innings:

Thomas Boatman, 0 0 2s 12 28s s 0 0 9 2 1s 4x 1 2 20 0 0 26 7 6 6—125.
Onofrio Lauri, 0 13 0 29 0 s 1s 4 23 3s s 9 5 1 0 0 15 0 0 4—107.
Referee—Joseph Ferguson.
Arthur Woods, x 14 17s s x x 0 9x 2 0 1 0 15 8 1 s 2 s 35x x s s 4s x x 8x 15 x 2x s 3—125.
Pasquale Natalie, 0 40 s x x (x 16 off) 0 0 2 10 5 12 x 17 0 0 0 5 3x x 1 0 x x s 28 x x 2x 0—99.
Referee—Joseph Ferguson.

x—Scratch. s—Safety.

J. R. L. WRAY OUT AS PENN COACH

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—J. R. L. Wray, head coach of the University of Pennsylvania football squad, around whom a storm of criticism raged as a result of the season's showing of the team, is out. His scheduled three-year tenure as mentor of the Pennsylvania gridiron team was terminated Dec. 12, in a brief statement issued by John Arthur Brown, member of the executive committee of the university's council on athletics. It said, "The council on athletics of the University of Pennsylvania announces that J. R. Ludlow Wray will not coach the football team next year or the year after." There was no announcement of a successor, and it is believed that no one has been selected. Many names have been mentioned, including those of Glenn S. Warner, head coach at Stanford University; William W. Roper, former head coach at Princeton; Louis A. Young, whom Wray succeeded a year ago, and Si Pauxtis, former coach at Pennsylvania Military College.

COLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Augsburg 22, River Falls T. 16
Butler 36, Cincinnati 12
Centre 42, Union 29
Columbia 38, Seton Hall 28
C. C. of Detroit 34, Toledo 20
Indiana S. T. 43, So. Illinois S. T. 21
Kansas State 35, Washington 24
Marquette 16, Illinois Wesleyan 11
Maryville T. 38, Doane 14.
Monmouth 27, Iowa Wesleyan 13
Northwestern 44, Notre Dame 29
Norwich 37, Clarkson 26
Olivet 16, Defiance 15.
Rochester J. C. 23, Hamline 22
Williams 40, Rensselaer P. I. 22
Yale 28, Wesleyan 23

BROWN ELECTS TWO

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—Stanley C. Paige '32, of Providence, and Everett W. Schreiner '32 of Pawtucket, R. I., were, Dec. 12, elected to lead the Brown University soccer and cross-country teams, respectively, for next year. Both men are juniors and have earned letters in their respective sports for the past two years.

N. Y. STATE ABANDONS OPEN GOLF

NEW YORK (AP)—The executive committee of the New York State Golf Association has voted to abandon the open golf tournament and concentrate its efforts on amateur and women's events. The amateur championship was awarded to the Oak Hill Club of Rochester. No date was set.

BATTERY MEN REPORT FEB. 20

NEW YORK (AP)—Joe McCarthy, manager of the New York Yankees, has ordered his pitchers and catchers to report to spring training camp at St. Petersburg, Fla., Feb. 2. Previously McCarthy had planned to have the whole team report at St. Petersburg March 1.

COLLEGE CHESS RESULT

Harvard 4, Boston Y. M. C. A. 1.

C. C. N. Y. OPENS SWIM SEASON BY WINNING

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The swimming and waterpolo teams of the College of the City of New York made fine starts in the initial meet of the Eastern Intercollegiate League against Syracuse University in the City College pool on the evening of Dec. 12. For the first time in three years they won both ends of the meet, defeating the visitors in the swimming events, 44 to 27, and running off with the waterpolo game, 49 to 15.

A pair of sophomores, John Nolan and Charles H. Mortimer, were the chief performers in the sprints for the swimming event, their addition to the veterans tipping the scale in favor of the locals. Nolan won the 100 and was second in the 50, and also was anchor man on the relay team, while Mortimer took third in the 50 and gained a lead in the relay, swimming at No. 2, which enabled his team mates to win by about the margin he set. Harold R. Kramer '33 was also a power in the distance events, winning the quarter mile and being second in the 220-yard freestyle swim added this year to the events, while he swam No. 3 in the relay. The summary:

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by Lionel M. Sutherland '31, Syracuse; John Nolan '33, City College, second; Charles H. Mortimer '33, City College, third. Time—26 2-5s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by John Nolan '33, City College; Lionel M. Sutherland '31, Syracuse, second; Joseph A. Wohl '31, Syracuse, third. Time—1m. 2-5s.

220-Yard Freestyle — Won by Joseph A. Wohl '31, Syracuse; Harold R. Kramer '33, City College, second; Jesse C. Kutner '33, City College, third. Time—2m. 34s.

440 Yard Freestyle—Won by Harold R. Kramer '33, City Colege; James Breen '32, Syracuse, second; Curville Robinson '32, City College, third. Time—5m. 47 2-5s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by Joseph A. Wohl '31, Syracuse; Murray Gartner '31, City College, second; Henry Shuetz '33, Syracuse, third. Time—1m. 51 1-5s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by Eugene Sigel '33, City College; Michael Mazimuto '32, City College, second; Richard Freeman '32, Syracuse, third. Time—2m. 55s.

Fancy Dive—Won by Myron C. Steffen '31, City College, with 89.65 points; Clair R. McGavern '33, Syracuse, second, with 77.25; Henry Schneer '32, City College, third.

200-Yard Relay—Won by City College (Louis Abelson '32, Mortimer, Kramer and Nolan). Time—1m. 44s. (New record for City College pool.)

PICK-UPS

MANAGER JOHN McGRAW of the New York Giants seems to have made a wise move when he secured Charles A. "Chief" Bender, a former star on Connie Mack's Athletics, to coach Roy Parmalee, a young recruit who can't seem to get the ball over the plate. Bender was one of the wiliest pitchers the game has ever known, and certainly one of the American League's best. Not only should he be valuable in coaching Parmalee, but there is also much he might do to help round the rest of the staff into shape.

George H. Sisler, one of the American League's greatest first basemen, has been scouting around the league trying to find a club that might use him during the coming season. Sisler saw service with the Boston Braves in 1930 and was a valuable man at bat in the pinches, although slowed up considerably on the bases. The former University of Michigan star athlete would make an efficient coach for some team and no doubt he will secure a position in that capacity either in the American or National League.

During the major league meeting in New York, plenty of deals were mentioned, but none went through. Jim Bottomley and Taylor Douthit were slated to change uniforms, someone was after one or two of the pitchers owned by the Red Sox, John McGraw was in hopes of getting Wally Berger from the Braves, several clubs would like to get Willie Kamm from the White Sox, but these were only rumors, none completed.

Benny Meyers, Detroit's veteran coach, was recently given his release. He plans to seek a position with some other team in the majors.

The Robins are badly in need of another left-handed pitcher to help Watson Clark next year, and have been trying to get the Braves to find a way to let go of Ed Brandt. Both President Fuchs and Manager McKechnie of the Boston club value Brandt highly and will not let him get away from them unless the Robins can offer a very promising trade.

Incidentally, the Robins may not find it very easy to come to terms with their star outfielder, Babe Herman, when next season is about to begin. In 1929 he batted second to Lefty O'Doul in the National League, but was far from being a perfected fielder. Last year he again batted second in the circuit, this time to Bill Terry of the Giants. His fielding was a different story, however, as he not only was a good, steady performer in the field, but at times brilliant. It is rumored that Herman will ask for a salary in the vicinity of $30,000.

Manager Walter Johnson of the Washington Senators was in Boston recently, and while here said in an interview that his young shortstop, Joe Cronin, was going to be the star of the American League before many seasons have gone by. He claims Cronin has everything that goes to make a star, a great batter and fielder. Cronin is the type that will listen to anyone when looking for advice, even the bat boy. You can't keep that kind down, was Johnson's statement.

THREE STARS INELIGIBLE

NEW YORK (AP)—Three stars of the Columbia University swimming team, including Ray M. Ruddy, United States A. A. U. long-distance champion and intercollegiate 440-yard titleholder, are on the ineligible list, due to scholastic difficulties, it was learned Dec. 12. They are lost to the Columbia team, at least until after the midyear examinations in February. Besides Ruddy, the swimmers affected are John P. Rae of Brookline, Mass., and Julius Dolges of Long Island City, both rated as good sprinters.

MUCH DEPENDS ON SOPHOMORES

Missouri Basketball Team Loses Starting Players Through Ineligibility

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLUMBIA, Mo.—Chances of the University of Missouri basketball team to win its second consecutive Big Six Conference championship depend upon the ability of sophomore players, Coach George Edwards said here in commenting upon the outlook for the season. He pointed out that the University of Kansas and Iowa State College would have experienced men for all games and that the outlook at the University of Nebraska, Kansas State Agricultural College, and the University of Oklahoma is much brighter than it was a year ago.

The ineligibility bogey which haunted Missouri through the football season carried over the Thanksgiving holidays long enough to seriously handicap a winning basketball team. Graduation and completion of three years of eligibility lost five players, including four always in the starting lineup last season. The Missouri faculty ruling requiring a medium scholastic average for participating in two sports removed six players, including two letter-men. Each of the six played on the football team this fall and were considered as excellent basketball material because of experience on the squad last season.

Only Two Letter-Men

Of the remaining candidates, 18 in all, there remain only two letter-men and one student who was a member of last year's squad. C. H. Huhn '31, of Independence, forward, and H. U. Campbell '31, of Odessa, guard, obtained leters last season and O. J. Boekemeier '32 of St. Charles, forward, was retained on the squad although he participated in no games. M. M. Collings '32, of Independence, outstanding sophomore guard of the Conference last season, and G. T. Edmiston '32 of St. Louis, who lettered at forward, were among the seven students barred by faculty eligibility regulations. Others lost to the squad in this manner include K. E. Kerby '32, Kansas City, guard; P. T. McDaniel '33, Cameron, forward; C. G. Turner '32, Columbia, guard; and J. R. Van Dyne '32, Sedalia, forward. Another ineligible is J. P. Gill '32 of Richmond, forward, who will remain a member of the freshman class until the second semester begins in the latter part of January.

There is little doubt that Collings, Edmiston, Van Dyne, and Gill will be eligible for the second semester as their grades this semester are high enough to permit competition. In the meantime, Missouri must play an exhibition game with the University of Kansas, non-Conference games with Central College of Fayette, the University of Wisconsin, and Washington University of St. Louis, and Conference games with Nebraska, Kansas State and Iowa State without the services of veteran players.

Lack Capable Center

Lack of a capable center will likely result in Huhn being drawn back from forward to take advantage of his height. Campbell will be at one guard, probably paired with F. E. Bittner '32, of Greenfield, Ia., while J. E. Palfreyman '32, of Topeka, Kan., and Boekemeier of St. Charles, will probably be at the forward positions. The four outstanding players who are ineligible will be retained on the squad to scrimmage against the varsity and to learn thoroughly the plays so they may be inserted in the lineup when they become eligible.

Other candidates on the squad include Otha Rawlings '32, of Marshall, guard; C. H. Yeckel '33, of Kirkwood, center; R. B. Daly '33, Kirkwood, guard; P. S. Pollock '33, Powersville, guard; A. E. Strang '33, Kansas City, forward; N. O. Wagner '33, St. Louis, center; V. K. Davis '33, Aldridge, forward; R. G. Smith '33, Sarcoxie, forward; and J. A. Zinn '33, Kansas City, forward. The schedule for the season is as follows:

Dec. 16—Central College at Columbia; 20—Kansas at Kansas City (Exhibition); 23—Wisconsin at Madison.

Jan. 5—Washington at St. Louis; 10—Nebraska at Lincoln; 12—Kansas State at Columbia; 17—Iowa State at Columbia; 26—Kansas at Lawrence.

Feb. 3—Creighton at Omaha; 5—Iowa State at Ames; 7—Nebraska at Columbia; 10—Creighton at Columbia; 14—Oklahoma at Norman; 17—Washington at Columbia; 21—Kansas State at Manhattan; 27—Kansas at Columbia.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON WOULD RECHALLENGE

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng. (AP)—Sir Thomas Lipton said upon his arrival here Dec. 12 he would rechallenge for the America's Cup as soon as the New York Yacht Racing Association settles upon the rules governing the race.

"I'd challenge tomorrow if I knew what the rules were to be," he said. "I hope they bar metal masts. I don't want a metal mast and I hope they make them illegal for the next race, which probably will take place in 1932, if the rules are settled upon."

Of his possessions, Sir Thomas was proudest of the huge cup subscribed for by Americans for the "world's best loser."

"You know," he said, "they'd be just as tickled as I would be if I won the America's Cup."

MRS. PROCTOR WINS TOURNEY

PINEHURST, N. C.—Mrs. George S. Proctor, of Pittsburgh, Pa., won the Silver Foils golf competition here Dec. 12, a selected 12-hole competition, with a net score of 43 from a gross of 89. Miss Helen Waring, of New York, with a gross of 82 for the 18 holes, a women's record for the season, also scored low gross for the selected holes, 47, and took second net prize with 46. Thirty players competed.

NEW BLACK HAWK PLAYER

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—A new star will appear with the Chicago Black Hawks against the Montreal Maroons at the Chicago Stadium here Dec. 14. He is Edward Vokes, brilliant wing man of the Oakland Club of the California Hockey League. Major McLaughlin announced that the purchase was outright.

HARVARD TO JOIN WITH YALE

The committee on the regulation of athletic sports at Harvard University has approved Harvard's participation with Yale in a track meet with the Cambridge-Oxford team to be held in July, 1931, in England.

Two Colleges Get Three Men on All-Pacific Coast Team

Southern California and Washington State Lead on Star Football Eleven With Three Players Each—E. G. Schwartz for Captain

PACIFIC COAST CONFERENCE 1930 ALL-STAR FOOTBALL TEAM

Position	Player and Class	College
Left end	W. W. McKalip '31	Oregon State
Left tackle	Paul Schwegler '32	Washington
Left guard	J. W. Baker '32	South California
Center	M. J. Hein '31	Washington State
Right guard	T. T. Beckett '31	California
Right tackle	G. N. Edwards '32	Washington State
Right end	G. W. Arbelbide '32	South California
Quarterback	M. D. Duffield '31	South California
Left halfback	P. J. Moffatt '31	Stanford
Right halfback	J. W. Kitzmiller '31	Oregon
Fullback	Capt. E. G. Schwartz '31	Washington State

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO—High honors on the all-star eleven for the Pacific Coast Conference eleven for 1930 are shared by Washington State and Southern California, champion and runnerup, respectively. Each is awarded three places, while Oregon, California, Washington, Oregon State and Stanford each take one place. Three teams were so comparatively weak that no place could be made for them on the exclusive eleven. These teams were Montana, Idaho and California at Los Angeles.

Selection of candidates for the line position was limited by the fact that Southern California had a great forward wall from end to end, from which two had to be chosen, and the fact that the candidates for the other posts were so outstanding on their teams that there was no necessity of considering many names.

Prospects were not so numerous for fullbacks as for other backfield posts. There seems little chance for dissent in the award of first place to E. G. Schwartz '31. He was not merely the only consistent ground gainer for the title-winning Washington State machine, but was exceedingly versatile, delivering yardage with rushes through the line, making long slants off tackle, and sweeping ends with gratifying success. He was also last year's selection. He will do for an honorary captain, a function which he filled on his team. Other good fullbacks were H. P. Rothert '31 of Stanford, a fine, all-around athlete, F. W. Wilkie '32 of Idaho and N. J. Duncan '32 of U. C. L. A. Trojan fullbacks were rather inconspicuous, due to the coach's system of having the quarterback do most everything. Stanford had a quarterback in H. H. Hillman '31, who was big, powerful in the legs, and a husky performer, and he did everything a fullback would do on other teams. Hillman was chiefly a plunger and blocker, fullback specialties; but he was used at quarterback partly because Rothert needed the other place.

Many Halfback Candidates

There was an embarrassing crush of candidates for the halfback posts, and those surviving elimination are J. W. Kitzmiller '31 of Oregon and P. J. Moffatt '31 of Stanford. Kitzmiller is the greatest and most versatile back Oregon has had in years, and the entire attack of the eleven was built around his various talents. He was one of the swiftest runners seen on any gridiron this fall. The same can be said of Moffatt, with a little power added, for he can kick, pass and run, and was an exceptionally dependable safety player. One of the best interfering and blocking halfbacks was Erny Pinckert '32 of Southern California, Merle Hufford '31, who was one of the selections last year, was crowded off, though he continued to be a sturdy runner and accurate pass thrower and receiver.

Other good halfbacks were displayed by Washington State in C. A. Ellingsen '31 and O. H. Jones '31, Stanford in G. G. Caglieri and W. N. Clark '30, California in R. E. East '31 and C. T. Garrity '31, Oregon State in C. E. Sherwood '31 and Montana in W. A. Ekegren '31.

Southern California had by far the two finest quarterbacks, and they stood out because of Coach H. H. Jones's emphasis of the position. The selection is given to M. D. Duffield '31 because he is the veteran, but there will be many who prefer O. E. Mohler '33. Both were all-around stars and high scorers, and there is little to choose between them for the results they delivered. Mohler will have another chance next year and the year following. Besides Hillman at Stanford, who was really a fullback, there was D. K. Fox '33 at Montana and R. E. Buerke '31 at Oregon State.

Good Ends Run in Pairs

End awards are made to G. W. Arbelbide '32 of Southern California and W. W. McKalip '31 of Oregon State. These boys were big and fast, aggressive, and valuable offensively and defensively. McKalip especially was a leading scoring asset, as he caught many forward passes and ran several for touchdowns. The Trojans had another fine end to team with Arbelbide in R. O. Wilcox '31, while the Beavers had another good one in Floyd Root '32. Good ends seem to run in pairs, as Stanford had a fine set in D. L. Colvin '32 and P. C. Neill '31. Idaho found A. M. Norby '31 valuable, as did Washington State find L. A. Maskell '31.

For tackles G. N. Edwards '32 of Washington State and Paul Schwegler '32 of Washington stood out head and shoulders above rival candidates. Both were seasoned players, big and powerful, and covering a wide range of territory. Southern California had a good pair of tacklers in E. H. Hall '32 and H. A. Smith '33, while Oregon claimed attention for George Christensen '31.

Fine Running Guards

At guard the field narrowed down very easily to J. W. Baker '32 of the Trojans and T. T. Beckett '31 of California. In addition to his ordinary guard duties, Beckett was a punter and point-after kicker. They were fine running guards, good interferers and blockers, and put up stanch defensive stands. Other good guards were Austin Colbert '31 of Oregon and J. A. Parodi '32 of Washington State.

M. J. Hein '31 of Washington State attracted most attention at center. He was a sturdy player, well versed in all his duties, and responsible in no small measure for the splendid defensive showing of the Cougars. K. O. Hammer '32 of Oregon State was good, as were also S. L. Williamson '32 of Southern California. H. S. Wentworth '31 of Washington and Arthur E. Spaugy '32 of Idaho.

HAINES ADVANCES TO SECOND ROUND

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The first round of the Princeton Club invitation squash tennis tournament was completed Dec. 12, when the balance of the field made their first appearance, with Rowland B. Haines of Columbia University Club, former United States champion, the bright star, and Barnwell Elliott, New York Athletic Club, making his first appearance of the season.

Haines encountered one of the standbys of the home club, F. S. Whitehouse, and eliminated him with ease, 15—4, 15—6, playing his usual good-natured game.

Elliott had the grand old man of squash tennis, Norman F. Torrance, of the Crescent Athletic Club, for his opponent, and defeated him by a score of 15—1, 15—0.

What had been expected to be one of the most exciting battles of the tourney came to naught, when Howell Van Gerbig of the Park Avenue Squash Club, found himself unable to play against P. J. Cohalan of the Mercury Foot forces. N. H. Aronsohn of the home club, was substituted, and Cohalan displayed fine skill in defeating him, 15—1, 15—6. The summary:

First Round

John C. Neely, Princeton Club, won from Henry P. Cole, Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, by default.

B. H. O'Connor, Crescent A. C., defeated Edwin Muller, Princeton Club, 18—16, 15—8.

S. M. Sperry, Princeton Club, defeated Frank V. Brodil, Columbia University Club, 15—8, 15—7.

R. M. Kirkland, New York A. C., won from C. R. Smith, Park Avenue S. C., by default.

Barnwell Elliott, New York A. C., defeated Norman F. Torrance, Crescent A. C., 15—1, 15—0.

P. J. Cohalan, New York A. C., defeated N. H. Aronsohn, Princeton Club, 15—1, 15—6.

J. C. Tredwell, Crescent A. C., defeated H. D. Wood, Princeton Club, 17—15, 15—10.

R. B. Haines, Columbia University Club, defeated F. S. Whitehouse, Princeton Club, 15—4, 15—6.

THREE OUT OF FOUR MATCHES TO HOPPE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Three of four billiard games were taken by W. F. Hoppe of New York from Welker Cochran, fellow townsman, in the semifinal day of their matches at Mussey's Wabash-Adams Recreation here. Hoppe won the afternoon session at 18.1 balkline, 200 to 77 in two innings, while Cochran won the night contest, 200 to 173 in seven frames. Both three-cushion games were claimed by Hoppe, the scores being identical, 30 to 19, but the innings differing from 17 to 36. Starting the afternoon test they had high runs in the first frame, Hoppe 7 and Cochran 8. The scores by innings:

18.1 BALKLINE—Afternoon

W. F. Hoppe—181 19—200. Innings—Two. Average—100.
Welker Cochran—0 77—77. Innings—Two. Average—38½.

Evening

Welker Cochran—15 21 6 107 1 24 26—200. Innings—7. Average—29.
W. F. Hoppe—0 0 79 77 16 0 1—173. Innings—7. Average—25.

THREE CUSHIONS—Afternoon

W. F. Hoppe—7 0 5 1 3 0 1 4 0 0 2 3 2 0 0 1 1—Total 30. Innings—17. High Run—7.
Welker Cochran—8 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 4 0 0 1 3 0 0—Total 19. Innings—16. High Run—8.

Evening

W. F. Hoppe—1 1 0 3 1 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 5 0 1 1 0 2 2 1 0 0 1 2—30. Innings—36. High Run—5.
Welker Cochran—2 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 3 0 1 0 0 1 0 4 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—19. Innings—36. High Run—4.
Referee—J. J. Peabody.

BLUE IS CLASS A WINNER

PINEHURST, N. C.—Halbert J. Blue, of Pittsburgh, Pa., won the Class A division of the Tin Whistle event here Dec. 12, a swatfest competition, after a tie with E. L. Scofield, of New York. Blue won on the nineteenth. He had the low net of the day with a 68, while Scofield's 75 accounted for the low gross. Class B was won by E. P. Merwin, of Stockbridge, Mass., and Class C by W. H. Nevins, of Springfield, Mass. There were 66 players in the event.

CENTRE COLLEGE ELECTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DANVILLE, Ky.—Centre College has elected N. J. Anderson '33, as captain of its 1931 football team. Anderson's home is in Lancaster, Ky., and he plays center on the eleven.

LAFAYETTE ELECTS TACKLE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EASTON, Pa.—Walter H. Vanderbush '32, of Dover, N. J., was recently elected captain of the 1931 football team at Lafayette College. He is a tackle.

CREIGHTON ELEVEN ELECTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OMAHA, Neb.—The varsity football team at Creighton University has elected William Worthing '32, halfback, as captain of the eleven for 1931.

COLLEGE SWIMMING RESULTS

Brown 47, Conn. Aggies 29
C. C. N. Y. 44, Syracuse 27

COLLEGE WATERPOLO RESULT

C. C. N. Y. 49, Syracuse 15.

WEST INDIANS MAKE 286 RUNS

Lose Seven Wickets Against Australians on Opening Day of Cricket

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ADELAIDE, Australia—Two hundred and eighty-six runs for the loss of seven wickets is the score that represents a creditable opening day's play by the West Indian cricketers here Dec. 12 in the first test match against the mighty Australians, who wrested the mythical "ashes," symbolizing supremacy, from England in the motherland last summer. It is said the "sun never sets on the British Empire," which means also it never sets on cricket, and the present winter program is rendered specially interesting by the visit of the English team to South Africa and of the West Indians here. Since their arrival the Indian tourists have played three matches—against New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia—and have been defeated in all of them, so the performance Dec. 12 was a welcome improvement.

The subtle "Googlies" of Australia's star bowler, C. D. Grimmett, who a few months ago tied some of England's greatest batsmen into knots, greatly troubled the West Indians and half the visiting side was dismissed for 131. Then, however, came the resolute stand between C. G. Grant and E. L. Bartlett, which added 114 for the sixth wicket in two hours. Grant, captain of the West Indian team and an old Cambridge Blue, was still batting confidently at the close of play with 49 to his credit, having lost his partner, Bartlett, at 245. Bartlett, out "leg before wicket" from one of Grimmett's deliveries, made a top score of 84 in an innings remarkable for sound defensive cricket against the frequently varied bowling.

C. A. Roach, who opened the proceedings with L. S. Birkett, contributed 56, including one mighty smite for six. Birkett was caught and bowled by Grimmett for 27 when the total stood at 58, and, after G. Headley had been caught by Timothy Wall off the same bowler without any addition to the score, Roach and F. R. Martin between them put on 60. At 118 brilliant stumping by the wicketkeeper, W. A. Oldfield, off Hurwood's bowling encompassed the dismissal of Roach, then Grimmett captured two wickets in rapid succession, getting the famous L. N. Constantine caught by Wall for one off a skyrocketing hit to short leg at 123, and clean bowling Martin for 39 eight runs later.

Constantine's failure was disappointing, for against New South Wales he had treated the spectators to a vivid fireworks display. Donald G. Bradman, batsman whose amazing performances for Australia against England earlier this year made him the talk of the world, caught L. Barrow off Grimmett for 12, and when stumps were drawn, Grant (49) and G. Francis (3) were batting. Of the seven wickets that had fallen, Grimmett obtained six.

HOCKEY NOTES

FARRAND GILLIE, a left wing with the Detroit Olympics for the last three years and a product of Cornwall intermediates, has scored in the last six successive games for Olympics.

Bill Phillips, veteran Montreal Maroon center, has dropped to the minor league, and in his début for the Windsor Bulldogs against Detroit Olympics he scored two of the teams' three goals.

According to the official figures of the Canadian-American Hockey League, Jack Beattie, center for the Springfield Indians until the Bruins and Rangers compromised and Beattie went to Boston, is tied for the lead of the league in scoring with 14 points, eight goals and six assists. Cecil Dillon, a team mate, was tied with him. The leading scorers:

Player Team	Goals	Assists	Pts
Beattie, Springfield	8	6	14
Dillon, Springfield	5	9	14
Heximer, Springfield	7	5	12
Gaudreault, Providence	8	3	11
Burke, Boston	6	3	9
Boyd, Boston	4	5	9
Jerwa, Springfield	8	0	8
Loucks, Boston	6	2	8
Hart, Providence	4	4	8
Cormier, Providence	3	5	8
Benson, Springfield	2	6	8

Mike Rodden, Toronto sports editor and veteran hockey referee, has been elected president of the newly-planned Canadian Professional Hockey League which may embrace eight clubs. Rodden recently refereed a game between Minneapolis and Chicago in the American Hockey League.

Herb Mitchell, Windsor manager, entertains a theory that because "Tubby" Moore, one of his players, is a crack pocket-billiard star, he should make a good forward with the same "eye" for scoring goals that pockets balls. Anyway, it is a new angle on publicity.

In many ways the International League appears to be years in advance of the major circuits. Just another little example is its rules on scoring—no assists for rebounds and the double assist is not recognised. That seems the right way, too; and if any league should accept such scoring it should be the minors, who might like to pad certain players' records and make them more saleable.

Certain of the Montreal Maroons commented on the fine playing of George Owen, ex-Harvard star, in the Maroon-Bruin game at Boston recently. They said he was one of the best men on the ice.

PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Vancouver	3	2	1	9	7	8
Portland	3	2	3	8	9	8
Seattle	2	4	2	9	7	8
Tacoma	2	0	4	4	7	4

RESULT DEC. 12

Seattle 3, Portland 1.

PORTLAND DEFEATED AGAIN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEATTLE, WASH. — Portland's Buckaroos lost their second game in as many nights when they bowed to the Seattle Eskimos here Dec. 12 in a Pacific Coast Hockey League game, 3 to 1. All scoring came in the third period. McGoldrick opened the scoring for the Buckaroos. Bellefeuille tied for the Eskimos with a fast shot. Then the scoring combination of Gordon Savage and Bernard Anderson started clicking. Savage passed out to Anderson from behind the nets, giving Seattle the lead. Shortly after they worked the same combination.

Facts About Professional Hockey Players—No. 98

WILLIAM D. HUTTON

Philadelphia, National Hockey League

First played professional hockey with Boston Bruins in the National Hockey League in the 1929-30 season. He was born Jan. 28, 1910, at Calgary, Alta., Can. He is a righthand shot, weighs about 160 pounds, is 5ft. 11in. in height, and plays right wing. His record:

1926-27—Canadian Falcons Juniors
1927-28—Calgary Canadian Juniors
1929-30—Boston-Ottawa, National Hockey League
1930-31—Boston-Philadelphia, National Hockey League

Portland Awarded Western Amateur

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—At the annual meeting of the Western Golf Association here Dec. 12 the entire official ticket of last year was reëlected, with L. S. Gordon of Indian Hill Golf Club, president; R. A. Wood of Bob O'Link C. C., vice-president; Norman B. Freer of Hinsdale C. C., vice-president; H. C. Gifford of Exmoor C. C., secretary, and B. C. Hardenbrook of Skokie C. C., treasurer.

Portland (Ore.) Golf Club is to hold the annual Western championship tournament, it was announced, on July 13 to 18. Miami Valley Golf Club of Dayton, O., was tentatively awarded the open tournament. The course committee must inspect it for approval and a date is to be set later. No award was made of the junior tourney.

Secretary Gifford reported an increase in membership to 331 clubs, and Treasurer Hardenbrook stated the largest receipts and the biggest cash balance in the history of the organization.

It was announced that the education of Harold Fink and James Maginnis, caddies, is being financed at Northwestern University by the Charles (Chick) Evans fund, which has been augmented by a substantial contribution from the association. The fund intended to finance only one caddy, but these two boys, one at Glenview and the other at Indian Hill, passed the tests with almost identical honors.

CONFERENCE MEETS AWARDED IN SOUTH

CHAPEL HILL, N. C. (AP)—Moving over a charted course, delegates to the Southern Conference convention at the University of North Carolina sailed through their open session Dec. 12 with no hint of dissension to stir the calm waters.

Selection of dates for various Conference tournaments was followed by granting permission to Alabama "to lick the stuffin' out of Washington State" in the Rose Bowl game, as C. L. Hare, faculty chairman, of Auburn, put it in making the motion.

W. C. Byrd, coach at Maryland, reporting on the application of Davidson College, Furman, Oglethorpe and Loyola of New Orleans asking for admittance to membership in the Conference, said the committee did not feel it was in a position to make recommendations and proposed the executive committee consider the matter.

The committee making recommendations on proposed amendments to the constitution and by-laws reported favorably on a motion by Forest Fletcher, faculty chairman of Washington and Lee that spring football practice be abolished. Southern coaches at Durham last night voted against this.

The committee also reported favorably on the proposal by L. C. Glenn, faculty chairman of Vanderbilt, that no member of the athletic staff or employee of an institution be permitted to visit preparatory or other schools for the purpose of recruiting prospective athletes.

It declined, however, to recommend Mr. Glenn's proposal that scouting be prohibited.

Dates and places for Conference tournaments were set as follows:

Indoor meet at Chapel Hill March 7.
Outdoor track meet at Birmingham May 15 and 16.
Swimming meet at Atlanta March 26 and 27.
Golf tournament at Athens, Ga., April 30 and May 1 and 2.
Boxing tournament at Charlottesville, Va., "the last of February or the first of March."
Wrestling tournament at Lexington, Va., no date set.
Tennis tournament at New Orleans, no date set.

OTTERNESS IS NAMED AS MINNESOTA COACH

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—G. H. Otterness '29 of Wilmar, Minn., outstanding athlete of basketball and track, was appointed assistant coach of basketball, and track and field at the University of Minnesota by H. O. Crisler, athletic director.

Otterness graduated in 1929, after three years of varsity participation at Minnesota. He was all-time pole vault champion of the university and was captain of the basketball team in his third year. He played forward and center for three years at basketball and in track, ran the dashes and the hurdles in addition to his work in the pole vault.

He succeeds G. O. Penwell, who left to take a position in basketball coaching with the Milwaukee Normal School, Milwaukee, Wis.

Otterness will assist David MacMillan, basketball coach, during this season and also will aid Coach S. W. Finger with the indoor track team.

J. J. Currell '33, formerly of Bristow, Ia., and now at home at Clarkfield, Minn., was chosen captain of the 1931 cross-country team at Minnesota. He was the individual victor in all three of Minnesota's triumphs last fall, finishing first in meets with the University of Iowa, Northwestern University and the North Dakota Agricultural College.

EAGLES AND TIGERS AT GARDEN TONIGHT

The New Haven Eagles and Boston Tigers meet for the third time this season in the Canadian-American Hockey League. The game will be played at the Boston Garden starting at 8:30 o'clock. In the three meetings the Tigers have been returned winners twice and an odd feature of the results is that in Boston New Haven won its games, while the locals won their two contests in New Haven.

New Haven will have one new player on its defense in the person of Ellis Pringle, secured from the New York Americans in exchange of Vernon Ayres. Since the Eagles now lead the Tigers by one point in the league standing, the rivalry for this contest is quite keen.

C. E. FOSKETT '32 IS CHOSEN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMHERST, Mass.—Clifford E. Foskett '32, has been elected captain of the 1931 football team at the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

RADIO AVIATION

Ellington's 'Mood in Indigo'

Harlem's "Duke" Seeks to Express His Race

By JANET MABIE

HIS name is Edward Kennedy Ellington. Too heavy and somber a name for a dance-band conductor to tote about with him. But that has been taken care of. Somewhere along the road people began to call him "Duke" and the name has stuck. I shouldn't wonder if it is connected somehow with what is quite apparently Ellington's great gift for understanding and his capacity for a very simple kind of friendliness. You would know he had those gifts if you watched him come into the Harlem restaurant whence he broadcasts late at night. People take quite appreciable pleasure when he comes in. They smile, and pat their hands together, and say among themselves, "And now we shall hear something."

Duke Ellington's musical career has something very naïve about it. He started out in the most modest fashion you can think of. Born in Washington, he took common school education through high school. Yes, his father played, and his mother played. "Played with music," Duke Ellington says, and you perceive that he has made a very subtle distinction indeed. They played evidently, so that the playing, lacking the hard brilliance of technically experienced players, stuck in the boy's thought and helped him.

"When I was very young I took piano." An immemorial phrase, to conjure the picture of a child led protestingly to a piano and told there to school himself in an art. "But I couldn't get interested. Not in Czerny and the little things of Bach. Still, I drifted back into it; I played 'stomps' when I was 14. Then a pianist in Washington, Oliver Perry, very kindly took an interest in me when he chanced somewhere to hear me. He had a dance band and since he could get more work if he had more men, he broke me in to a sort of apprenticeship. It didn't cost him much and it was an advantage to me too. I was drawing and painting some, and I got a scholarship somehow for more instruction in art; but somewhere, inside of me, something said that was not the thing for me either, so I stayed with Perry.

"Then there was a man named Grant, Henry Grant. He was superintendent of music in the Washington schools. He said he would teach me harmony. I had a kind of harmony inside me which is part of my race, but I learned the kind of harmony which was no race at all but is universal. So you see from both those men I received freely and generously, more than I could ever have paid for. Because then as I could, by playing for dances, and by learning all I could from Mr. Grant.

"But then I came across a stumbling-block. I really couldn't play very well the things white people played. So I decided that since I must play, I would have to write something I could play myself. I suppose that is the beginning of my compositions. When you are doing things they don't have milestones to you, but I guess learning to write some things I myself could play properly was a milestone for me.

"I had a certain conscience about the scholarship in those early days, too. I did all I could, though I knew I couldn't make a success of it. I studied hard at illustrating, modeling and wood carving. Maybe something to put away in the storehouse, that sort of thing."

The war came and in Washington there were parties for charity and war chests. A man named Thomas practically controlled the music for the parties and Ellington went to work for him. But, he said ingenuously, "We seemed to have a little trouble about money, so I just took some men, and what music I had managed to get together and, by a lot of us looking over the few sheets of music and picking out the orchestration rather as we went along, we made the music do until we had earned enough money to buy some more music and get together some more instruments. And, if you will believe it, we began to make money."

In 1922 there was a man named Sweatman who wanted Ellington to come to New York, where there was an opportunity for such work. At first he made records for Brunswick; two years ago he went under exclusive contract to Victor.

There is a point of similarity between Duke Ellington and Paul Robeson. Both believe that in the heart of the Africa a man can travel into today there lies a great secret of music. Both want to go there and find it. I should think it was possible that one day both of them will do it.

Ellington's music is very interesting; sometimes too preponderantly brass; sometimes surprising in its velvety dusk of tone. It is a little hard to get precisely at what he means when he says he wants to "develop legitimate humor" because wailing and moaning and the hollow laughter of brass instruments is debatable humor. From jazz, as a subject, he shies as if he had suddenly touched something red hot. I can't say that I blame him. One way and another you cannot try to dissect jazz, as a phase of music. Too many people have pawed it over and changed it from a simple question for leisurely discussion into something that, at times, I have seen transformed into all the making of a nice brisk little war. "I get very confused," Ellington said, "if people ask me about jazz," and very wisely let it go at that.

Something was said about Ellington's own "Mood in Indigo." I got him to play it for me. I had heard it just once before, on the radio. It had seemed to me, of its kind, a sort of thing just a little too pungently lovely to be quite sure you've actually heard it.

"But it is very simple," he said, when he had finished playing it. "It is just one of those very simple little things that you throw together. Of course, the arrangement makes it. But it really isn't anything; the melody isn't. It's funny, I threw that together, and it has caught on. I've worked desperately over things, and then they haven't come out at all. Isn't it queer, not to have anything for a great deal of work, and something for no work at all?"

Yes, I suppose the "Mood in Indigo" is simple. Very simple indeed if you know how to do it.

"I am just getting a chance to work out some of my own ideas of Negro music. I stick to that. We as a race have a good deal to pay our way with in a white world. The tragedy is that so few records have been kept of the Negro music of the past. It has to be pieced together so slowly. But it pleases me to have a chance to work at it."

'Speaking From New York'

Programs of the Sausage Makers

TODAY we interviewed . . . for your perusal later . . . a leading participant in one of the finest programs on the air . . . That interview, too, must be written tonight . . . and for it we shall save our solid paragraphs . . . meanwhile swinging into operation our machine gun, loaded with dots like this . . . A catch-as-catch-can method peculiarly fitted to the evening's requirements . . . this column to be written and three or four programs to be heard at the same time . . . It can be done . . . but it must be done so that the fingers on the typewriter shall not know what the ears at the loudspeaker are doing . . . and so that you cannot detect when we cease to bang the keys in order to take up the ethereal trail in the wake of a winged advertising blurb . . .

♪ ♪ ♪

We must hear the Arco Birthday Party and the First Nighters . . . one Cheerio's contribution to the joy of a WEAF commercial sponsor's life . . . the second a new WJZ dramatic sketch . . . Cheerio we must hear because he is closely related to the interview now boiling under these keys . . . the new sketch demands attention because we wish to see just why the NBC sold this slice of Thursday night time right out from under Wade Arnold's fine series, The Campus . . . that series whose introductory installment caused us to wax enthusiastic in this place a fortnight back . . . The second installment has not yet impinged itself upon the ear of man . . . Hope you were not listening for it . . . its omission is not our fault . . . We did not sell its half hour down the river . . . Some of the NBC's go-get em lads in Chicago did that . . . So The Campus is now seeking a place in the ether . . . When it finds it, Wade Arnold will tell us and we'll tell you . . . It's worth waiting for, that series . . . Here's hoping its commercial substitute is worth its weight in minutes . . .

♪ ♪ ♪

Part of the interview that's on the boil insists upon boiling over without further delay . . . here it is . . . and it's from a man who knows his studio . . . He says that too many commercially sponsored programs are on the air simply as a means of gratifying the pride of the sponsor . . . Said sponsor delights in buttonholing friends, even distant acquaintances, with this sort of thing: 'Hear my program last night? . . . What!! Didn't you know I was on the air? . . . Oh, yes . . . yes, indeed! little thing of my own . . . selected the talent myself . . . quite a novelty, too . . . male quartet and orchestra . . . Costs me a pretty penny . . . but worth it . . . Radio's a great art . . . I should have contributed to its advancement before . . . better listen in next week . . . going to have some fine music . . . Minnetonka in jazz form and sextet from Lucia de Larrimore with seven saxophones" . . .

♪ ♪ ♪

Thus does many a commercial sponsor make his own program play his own tune . . . And more often than not he does select his own "talent" . . . Program departments are supposed to do that . . . Some have concert bureaus to select from . . . But the sponsor comes along with a decisive "I want Paul Whiteman," or "I must have something new like the Revelers—what'll they cost me?" . . . And he gets what he wants regardless of any effort to sell him something else . . . Usually, too, he cares little whether or not what he wants is what the listener wants . . . He holds the purse strings . . . and upon the purse strings must commercialized radio play its tune . . . One more high light on what's wrong with many programs . . . After all, there is no reason why a man who knows how to make a good carburetor or a tasty sausage must also know how to make a good radio program . . .

♪ ♪ ♪

Radiocasting as "an art" wearies us, especially tonight . . . for last night we saw "The Green Pastures" . . . In the full flush of that amazingly inspiring experience, we wonder whether radiocasting, even with perfected television, can ever present a program half so satisfying . . . satisfying, we mean, to the mind, and not merely to the ear or the eye . . . which is as good a place as any to pause for a bit of a hark to a program designed to sell radiators, and another intended to sell we yet know not what . . . . . Back in a moment . . .

♪ ♪ ♪

Well, the First Nighters program offers an ordinary string of dialogue . . . not drama . . . in a first night setting . . . limits it to three "acts" to provide two between-the-acts advertising blurbs . . . causes the announcer as the first nighter to enthuse over the sponsor's ad in the theater program . . . and leaves us cold . . . even when he remarks, "That's a pretty clever piece of advertising" . . . referring to a slip of paper distributed by the ushers . . . it so often happens in respectable theaters! . . . said paper also advertising the sponsor's wares . . . To which we would add that it may be clever but not any too good . . . And the product? . . . Oh, just another something-or-other for face and hands . . . And the Arco program tonight? . . . Silent in the pocket which so strangely, sometimes, and in too many New York City districts, cuts WEAF off the air . . . And Cheerio we like to hear at every opportunity . . . But at least we can write that interview about him . . .

L. A.

Programs Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Caroline Cabot Concert.
6:00 NBC, "The Jameses"; sketch.
6:30 Time; barometer; thermometer; news.
6:40 NBC, Uncle Abe and David.
7:00 WEEI Ensemble.
8:00 Jesters Male Trio.
8:15 NBC, Arthur "Bugs" Baer; soloists; orchestra.
8:30 Recorded program.
8:45 Talk; Masterpiece Pianist.
9:00 NBC, Symphony Orchestra; Walter Damrosch, conductor; Floyd Gibbons.
10:00 NBC, Dance program.
11:00 E. E. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—"Uncle Bill and the Twins."
5:15 "We're in the Army Now."
5:30 stocks; "Evening Stars" music.
5:55 Road reports; time; weather.
6:03 Dinner music.
6:15 Sid Reinhers and John Slater, piano duo.
6:30 Tom Clines's Statler Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 Sandy MacFarlane, Scottish entertainer; Chimney Swallows Orchestra.
8:00 NBC, "Circus"; sketch.
8:15 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller"; sketch.
8:30 NBC, Fuller Orchestra; Earle Spicer, baritone; male quartet.
9:30 NBC, Minstrel program.
10:00 NBC, Chicago Civic Opera Company: "Othello."
11:00 Time; weather; Westinghouse hockey report.
11:15 Tom Clines's Statler Orchestra; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 Holiday program.
5:45 "The Saturday Nighters."
6:00 Melodists Orchestra.
6:15 Popular dance program.
6:30 Shepard Stores Collegians.
6:45 Book of Gems Orchestra.
7:00 "Mirth Quakers"; recorded program.
7:30 CBS, Henry Burbig, dialect comedian; soloist; Freddie Rich's orchestra.
8:00 Recorded orchestra; soloists; talk.
8:30 CBS, Fletcher Henderson's Orchestra.
8:45 CBS, Harry Salter and his orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Concert band; Indian legend.
9:30 CBS, "Why the United States Should Join the World Court," Senator Capper.
10:00 CBS, Hank Simmons sketch, "The Jail Bird."
10:30 Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
11:00 Telegraphic reports, Bruins - Maple Leafs hockey game; weather; news.
11:45 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.
12:00 CBS, Bert Lown and his orchestra.
13:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Wongberg's Northlanders.
5:30 Fishermen's Program.
5:45 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.

FOR SUNDAY, DEC. 14

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

10:55 a. m.—Old South Church in Boston.
1:00 p. m.—O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
1:30 University String Ensemble.
2:00 NBC, Southern Negro sketch.
2:30 "Why I Believe I Am a Universalist," the Rev. De Frank Hall; Tufts Choir.
3:30 Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
3:45 Masterpiece Pianist.
4:00 NBC, Dr. Cadman; choir; orchestra.
5:00 NBC, Mixed chorus; organ; orchestra.
7:00 NBC, Big Brother Club.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney Concert; Walter Smith's Band.
9:00 Talk; time; "Post Office Problems."
9:15 NBC, National Final Auditions; Josef Pasternack's Orchestra.
10:15 NBC, Studebaker Champions Orchestra.
10:45 NBC, "Sunday at Seth Parker's."
11:15 News; time announcement.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

10:00 a. m.—"Air Castle."
10:30 Goldman String Ensemble.
11:00 Trinity Church, Boston.
12:30 p. m.—Veterans of Foreign Wars.
1:00 Statler organ, Louis Weir.
1:30 Musical Gems.
2:00 NBC, Roxy Symphony Orchestra, Erno Rapee, conductor.
3:00 Hour for Religious Liberals.
4:00 NBC, Coon-Sanders.
4:15 NBC, Crusaders Ensemble; orchestra.
4:45 NBC, "Your Eyes"; Velma Rawles, piano soloist; quartet; ensemble.
5:00 Veterans Christmas Stocking Committee; addresses; stage stars.
6:00 Time; weather; vocal duo.
6:15 "Chronicles"; recorded program.
6:45 Temperature; piano duo; talk.
7:00 Part VI, "Journey's End."
7:30 NBC, Josef Koestner's Orchestra; Fred Waldner, tenor.
8:00 NBC, Enna Jettick quartet; Mme. Schumann-Heink, soloist.
8:15 NBC, Feature Magazine Hour; sketches; talks; orchestra.
9:15 Recorded sketch.
9:30 NBC, World Adventures with Floyd Gibbons.
10:00 Einar Hanson, violinist.
10:15 NBC, Andy Sannella; orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "Songs at Eventide"; Lew White, organ; Genia Fonariova, soprano.
11:00 NBC, Slumber Music Ensemble.
11:30 Weather; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

8:00 a. m.—Dudley Carollers.
9:00 "A Bouquet of Memories."
9:30 CBS programs.
11:00 Cathedral Church of St. Paul.
12:15 p. m.—Recorded dance music.
12:30 Russian Art Choir.
2:00 "What's What in Books," Robert Emmons Rogers.
2:15 Knickerbocker Quartet.
2:30 Concert String Orchestra; George Boynton, tenor.
3:00 CBS, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Arturo Toscanini, conductor. Overture, Secret of Suzanne (Wolf-Ferrari); Symphony No. 8 (Beethoven); Marossseker Tanze (Kodaly); Passacaglia (Bach-Respighi).
5:00 CBS, The Rev. Donald G. Barnhouse.
5:30 CBS, French Trio; soloist.
6:00 Earle Nelson, tenor; Funnybones, male trio; dance orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Diane Howard, soprano; Ben Alley, tenor; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
7:00 Fluffettes Orchestra.
7:15 Emily McKenzie, soprano; George Wheeler, tenor; Edward J. Lord, organist.
7:30 Arthur Fiedler, conducting orchestra of Boston Symphony players.
8:00 Dance Orchestra; trio; soloist.
8:30 CBS, Kaltenborn Edits the News.
8:45 CBS, The Gauchos: Argentine music.
9:00 CBS, "Old Curiosity Shop"; sketch.
9:30 CBS, "Tone Pictures"; orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Jesse Crawford, organist; soloists. "Air Raid" Christmas Stocking Fund for Veterans: speakers; music; stage stars.
12:00 CBS, "Quiet Harmonies."
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

10:30 a. m.—Park Street Church service.
1:45 p. m.—Greek Bible Students.
2:30 Lionel MacDuff, baritone.
2:45 Shep Wolan's orchestra.
3:30 Rescue Society Service.
5:00 Beverly High School Band.
6:00 New England Conservatory of Music program.

Monday's Features

WEEI

8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:30 a. m.—NBC, Jean Carroll.
11:15 a. m.—NBC program.
12:00 Noon—NBC, Saxophone Octet.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:35 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Johnny Johnson's Orchestra.

WNAC

7:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS, Ida Bailey Allen.
10:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 p. m.—Studio and musical
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—CBS, United States Army Band.

British Air Mail Gains

The British post office announces a 20 per cent increase in air mail carried during the third quarter of 1930. The Indian mail has increased considerably compared to the same period of 1929.

DEBUTS ON SLUMBER MUSIC PROGRAM



Jascha Heifetz, Noted Violinist, Appears With the Ludwig Laurier Group on Sunday Evening, Dec. 21, at 10:30 p. m., E. S. T., Over a Transcontinental Network Headed by WJZ. The Period Has Been Moved Forward a Half Hour and Will Be Heard Henceforth at This Time.

IN 1906 a small lad of five made his début in a little town of Russia, playing the violin; at seven he played his first Mendelssonn Concerto; at nine he appeared as soloist with a symphony orchestra in Pavlovsk, before an audience of 5000. Successively he made his way to Vladivostok, San Francisco, New York, London, Paris, and other cities all over the world. This youthful genius was Jascha Heifetz, a student of Prof. Leopold Auer, the famous teacher of violinists. Heifetz was confirming Auer's teaching as one of a line of distinguished pupils. Before him had come Efrem Zimbalist, and Mischa Elman. After him came Eddy Brown and Tossha Seidel.

On Sunday evening, Dec. 21, at 10:30 p. m., eastern standard time, Mr. Heifetz makes his radio début on the Slumber Music period over a nation-wide network headed by WJZ. This will be the first time that Mr. Heifetz will have ever broadcast yet the microphone is not new to him. The modern recording setup is identical to that of the radio using microphones too.

Why has Mr. Heifetz not broadcast before? "I have avoided broadcasting up to the present time because I have felt that radio was not a sure medium for the true transmission of music. Then, too, until recently, radio receiving sets punctuated even the best musical programs with the roar and crash of static. With such obvious faults both in transmission and reception, I have felt that broadcasting was an injustice to the artist and the public. Distortion, static and other unpleasant factors marred so many programs which I know had been splendidly played by capable musicians."

It was this same attitude that kept the Philadelphia Orchestra from the radio until broadcasting reached the stage where it could approximate the concert hall. With Mr. Heifetz soon to go on the air there now remain only Fritz Kreisler and Sergei Rachmaninoff who have not said "Yes" to the microphone powers that be.

Jascha Heifetz awaits the decision of American radio listeners to determine whether he shall ever broadcast again. Therefore, if you enjoy his first recital and want to hear him again may we suggest that you tell him so?

A. H.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern standard except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR MONDAY, DEC. 15

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Compositions of the Frenchmen Saint-Saëns, Lacome and Bizet are of interest. 6:00 6:45.

Rochester Civic Orchestra, Guy Fraser Harrison, conductor (WJZ—T). Prelude, The Mastersinger (Wagner); Crepescule (Massenet); Scherzo (Goldmark); Reverie du Soir, French Military March (Saint-Saëns). 10.

Slumber Music (WJZ Chain). Characteristic national music. 11.

Vocal and Instrumental

Rexy and his Gang (WJZ Chain). Harold Van Duser, tenor, featured soloist. 7:45.

A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; male quartet (WEAF Chain). Ballads, popular selections and bits from the classics. 8:30.

James Melton, tenor; Brigadiers Quartet; Don Voorhees's Orchestra (WEAF—T). Ballads and familiar classics. 9:30.

Rhythmic Music

"Mardi Gras" (CBS—T). Soloists, girls' trio, male quartet and dance orchestra. 8.

Sam Lanin's Orchestra; male trio (WJZ Chain). Popular review and humorous sketch by Raymond Knight of "Cuckoo" fame. 8:30.

Ashley Sisters, vocal trio; Retting and Platt, piano duo; Victor Young's Orchestra (WJZ—T). Feature, "Show Boat" medley. 9.

Soloists; male quartet; orchestra; style news (CBS—T). Popular feminine program. 9:30.

Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; male quartet; soprano soloist (CBS—T). This period is as definitely masculine. 10.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Amos 'n' Andy (WJZ Chain). T. NBC Chicago. 10. NBC Pacific. 8:30.

Robert L. Ripley, "Believe It or Not" (WEAF Chain). Curiosities of the great continent of South America. 7:30.

"Arbesque" (CBS—T). A play within a play. 8:30.

"Real Folks" (WJZ Chain). "A quiet evening at home." 9:30.

"The Crooked Man" (WEAF Chain). Sherlock Holmes story. 10.

"A Montana Christmas" (Great Northern—WJZ—T). Story written by Virginia Gardiner who played leads in the "Empire Builder" series last year. 10:30.

Talks

"Who's Behind the Name?" (WEAF Chain). Edwin Alger, newspaperman. 6:30.

Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain and CBS). Interpretations of the news. 6:45, 8.

"India and the Empire" (WEAF—T). James G. MacDonald's "World Today." 7:15.

"How's Business?" (WEAF—T). Merle Thorpe, business editor. 8.

"Fifteen Minutes in the Nation's Capital" (WEAF—T). 8:15.

Heywood Broun (CBS—T). Conducting Columbia's radio column. 11:15.

Recitals

Phil Cook (WJZ—T). One man show. 7:30.

Choir and Organ

Mormon Tabernacle Choir; Edward Kimball, organist (WJZ—T).

Service Band

United States Marine Band (WEAF Chain). One hour. 4.

The Jungle Gives Up Its Gold

Berlin

SURROUNDED by deep, tropical jungles and mountain barriers, a fortune in gold lies buried in New Guinea, gold the world needs. Pick and shovel mining won't do. This gold must be dredged out. Large-scale dredging is necessary to make these gold fields practical, and that takes heavy machinery.

Long lines of natives, bending under their loads, trudge slowly through the jungle on its only highways, narrow, winding, uncertain footpaths, taking in simple material and bringing out small lots of gold. With this only means of transport, nature has seemed to say "No" to dredging plans. But man has said, "Yes."

One of man's newest inventions comes to the aid of one of his oldest pursuits and the airplane appears as the answer to really opening up the New Guinea fields.

The Bulolo Gold Dredging Company, largest of the 60 companies in that area, considering the airplane, found it needed two large dredgers, a water turbine generating plant and other things weighing altogether about 3000 tons. The smallest section of dredger weighs 3200 kilograms (about 6500 pounds.) Breaking the load up into relatively small lots and shipping it piecemeal was the obvious way. To do this the airplane would have to be able to lift the smallest piece of dredging machinery which weighs 3200 kilograms.

Joining with Guinea Airways, Ltd., the Bulolo Company sought a ship capable of carrying this weight and strong enough to bear the pressure of this tonnage in a relatively small space. In addition the design would have to permit the constructing of large hatchways through which bulky goods could be taken aboard.

Junkers of Germany was appealed to and their answer was the first air freighter, the G.31.Bulolo. This ship has been successfully tested with an iron load of 2300 kilograms, three persons and fuel for 1½ hours. Loaded in this fashion the ship rose 3000 feet in 11 minutes and even with one engine cut out rose in two minutes from 3000 to 3500 feet. This performance exceeded the specifications given Junkers by Guinea Airways.

Two more ships of this type are now under construction and soon the jungle hills will reverberate to the sound of huge, droning motors carrying heavy machinery inland, flying far above the puny footpaths. Then out they will come, laden with gold, headed for the seaports, where the precious metal will start on its long ocean voyage to help balance the world's budget.

Amos 'n' Andy

AMOS 'n' Andy are going to England! Let their millions of American radio listeners be not concerned, however, for they are going only by radio. A special short-wave broadcast, through NBC short wave transmitters will be picked up and rebroadcast by the British Broadcasting Corporation Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 31, from 2:30 to 2:45 o'clock, central standard time.

This special presentation will be given to English listeners as a New Year's present from America. It will be heard in England at 7:30 o'clock British time, on New Year's Eve.

The first time any regular feature has been sent abroad, it will not be a sponsored program. Amos 'n' Andy will present a special program written for the event, with no attempt to follow the story being presented to American radio audiences nightly.

Imperial Beams

London

GREAT BRITAIN, in the form of Dominion representatives to the Imperial Conference, recently stood on a great stretch of open land in Dorchester viewing an imposing array of steel towers and wire reflectors. While the conferees stood there invisible beams, pointed at their homelands, were shooting radio messages through thousands of miles of space in less time than it takes to tell it. They were at the center of the web which Sir Basil Blackett called a symbol and agent of imperial unity.

While Sir Basil, as chairman of the Imperial and International Communications, Ltd., was telling of the progress of Empire radio, J. H. Thomas, Dominions Secretary, spoke over the beam telephone to Montreal to E. W. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and then was joined by his wife in radiophoning to their son and daughter in Ottawa.

Recent progress made in the system includes better focusing of the rays, reduction of rapid fading, multiplex telegraphy put on a phone channel and better carrier constancy. Checks, line drawings, photographs and documents soon can be sent to any corner of the Empire by facsimile methods. The beam system carried 177,000,000 of the 244,000,000 words telegraphed between England and other countries last year, resulting in a lowering of cable rates to all parts of the Empire.

Speeding Up Pictures

On the occasion of the Abyssinian Coronation ceremonies, photographs and "talkie" picture films were rushed to England by airplanes in five days compared with 15 days of pre-air travel.

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LEADERS SELL AT NEW LOWS FOR THE YEAR

Stock Market Weakened by Fresh Breaks in Prices of Commodities

NEW YORK (AP)—Unnerved by fresh breaks in some of the commodities, the stock market, which lately has been undermining its bottom levels of the year, took a decisive plunge today.

U. S. Steel, American Telephone and other prominent issues broke through recent resistance points. Numerous losses ranged from 1 to 4 points, with a few wider, and the list as a whole reached a new low since 1927.

The market sold off rather sharply in the first half hour, met support for a time, but sank further in the last half hour. Trading was moderately active, sales for the two-hour session aggregating 1,950,000 shares.

U. S. Steel touched a new minimum at 136⅜, and closed at 136½, off 2¾. American Can dropped 4 to 107, also a new minimum.

American Telephone touched 178⅛, a fresh bottom, and closer at 178⅜, off about 2. North American lost 2¾, but held well above its 1930 minimum. Standard of New Jersey lost a point, but held a shade above the year's low. Transamerica dropped 1½ to a record low at 10½. Shares losing 2 to 3 points included Du Pont, General Electric, Union Carbide, Woolworth, Sears, Consolidated Gas, American Water Works, American & Foreign Power and Eastman. Allied Chemical lost 4.

A further drop in cotton futures, reaching the lowest since 1915, was in response to the Census Bureau's November consumption report, showing 414,887 bales, a drop of nearly 30,000 from October. This was disappointing, in view of the marked improvement in the textile industry which had been noted in September and October. Furthermore, the far east, a large consumer of cotton, is again troubled by the decline in silver to new low levels.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	3%	2%
Commercial paper	3½@4	2¾@3
Customers' loans	5	5
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	2 @2¼	2 @2¼
Four to six months	2½@2¾	2½@2¾

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	32¼c	32¼c
Bar silver in London	15⅛d	15⅛d
Bar gold in London	85s 1½d	85s 1½d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$70,000,000	$1,195,000,000
Year ago today	98,000,000	1,226,000,000
Balances	32,000,000	157,000,000
Year ago today	40,000,000	159,000,000
Exchags. for week	380,000,000	5,695,000,000
Bals. for week	180,000,000	849,000,000
F. R. bank credit	30,304,693	128,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 days	2 @1⅞
60 days	2 @1⅞
90 days	2 @1⅞
4 months	2⅛@2
5 months	2¼@2⅛
6 months	2¼@2⅛

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Atlanta	3½%	Bombay	5%
Boston	3	Budapest	5½
Chicago	3½	Calcutta	5
Cleveland	3½	Paris	2½
Dallas	3½	Copenhagen	3½
Kansas City	3½	Helsingfors	6
Minneapolis	4	Lisbon	7½
New York	2½	London	3
Philadelphia	3½	Madrid	6
Richmond	3½	Oslo	4
San Francisco	3½	Prague	4
St. Louis	3½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	3	Rome	5½
Athens	9	Sofia	10
Berlin	5	Stockholm	3½
Berne	2½	Tokyo	5.11
Bucharest	9	Vienna	5
Brussels	2½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling—			
Demand	$4.85⅝	$4.85⅞	$4.8665
Cables	4.85¾	4.85 23-32	4.8665
France—franc	.0393	.0393	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1397	.1397¾	.139
Italy—lira	.0523⅞	.0523¾	.0526
Germany—mark	.2385½	.2385	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1408¾	.1408¾	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296	.0296⅛	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2675	.2675½	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129¾	.0129¾	.193
Holland—florin	.4028	.4023½	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1750¼	.1750¼	.1749
Norway—krone	.2674½	.2675	.268
Poland—zloty	.1122	.1122	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0452	.0452	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059⅛	.0059⅛	.193
Spain—peseta	.1012	.1054	.193
Sweden—krona	.2684	.2684	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1940½	.1940	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0177⅞	.0177⅞	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2775	.2775	....
Shanghai—tael	.3565	.3565	*
India—rupee	.3595	.3595	.3650
Japan—yen	.4964	.4964	.4984
Phil Islnds—peso	.4962½	.4962½	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5625	.5625	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3362	.3362	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0975	.0975	.1196
Chile—peso	.1208	.1208	.12125
Colombia—peso	.9962	.9962	.9737
Peru—pound	.2950	.2950	.40
Uruguay—peso	.7515	.7515	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	.99⅞	.99⅞	1.00

*Par unsettled.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
December	9.70	9.70	9.50	9.50	9.70
January	9.68	9.70	9.56	9.58	9.73
March	9.98	9.98	9.83	9.84	10.04
May	10.28	10.27	10.10	10.10	10.32
July	10.45	10.46	10.25	10.28	10.51
October	10.65	10.67	10.50	10.50	10.70

Spots 9.60, down 20 points.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
December	9.60	9.60	9.60	9.60	9.83
January	9.79	9.80	9.62	9.62	9.99
March	10.05	10.05	9.89	9.89	10.13
May	10.31	10.31	10.15	10.15	10.39
July	10.48	10.48	10.32	10.32	10.56
October	10.65	10.67	10.55	10.55	10.74

Tone at close barely steady.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
December	9.65	9.65	9.45	9.47	9.70
January	9.68	9.73	9.63	9.65	9.78
March	9.95	9.98	9.80	9.83	10.02
May	10.20	10.24	10.06	10.07	10.31
July	10.38	10.38	10.22	10.22	10.46
October	10.55	10.62	10.45	10.47	10.64

Tone at close barely steady.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
December	5.13	5.14	5.11	5.12	5.23
January	5.17	5.18	5.13	5.15	5.26
March	5.27	5.30	5.24	5.27	5.37
May	5.41	5.42	5.38	5.40	5.50
July	5.54	5.54	5.49	5.51	5.61
October	5.65	5.65	5.62	5.64	5.73

Spot 5.26 down 17 points. Tone at close quiet but steady. Sales 2000; (American) 1100.

DEFER UTILITY [illegible]IVIDEND

St. Louis Public Servi[illegible]mpany directors voted to defer the pa[illegible]t of a quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred stock, series A, due at this time.

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Dec. 13	Last Dec. 12
42⅞	6⅛	..	Abitibi	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
110¼	102	7	Ab & Str pf	30	103	102½	103	..
37⅝	15¼	1.60	Adams Ex	8100	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	16⅜
32	21	2	Adams Mill	400	22⅛	21¾	21¾	22½
21¼	3½	..	Adv-Rumely	100	3½	3½	3½	..
156⅜	91⅜	3¶	Air Reduc	8600	97⅞	93⅝	93⅝	96⅝
35	8⅝	1½	Airway El	300	9½	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
9⅜	4⅞	..	Alaska Jun	2600	6⅞	6	6	6⅝
35⅜	7⅛	..	Alleghany	4400	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
343	170	6¶	Allied Chem	4200	181¼	179¾	179¾	184
126½	121	7	Allied Ch pf	100	123⅝	123⅝	123⅝	..
68	32⅞	1	Allis-Chal	1600	33½	33⅛	33⅛	33⅞
42⅛	13	2	AL Port Cem	900	14⅞	13	13	14¼
31½	18	2	Amerada	600	20	18⅞	19	20⅛
10⅜	1⅜	..	Am Ag Ch	100	2	2	2	..
41⅝	20	..	Am Ag Ch pf	300	20	20	20	21
23½	10¼	..	Am Ag Ch pf ct	300	20¼	19¼	19¼	..
97⅝	45⅞	3¶	Am Bk Note	300	52½	52	52	..
12	2	..	Am Beet Sg	100	3	3	3	3¼
55½	16¼	..	Am Bosch	300	17	16¼	16¼	..
54⅝	33¼	2.40	Am Brake	100	33½	33½	33½	33½
21⅜	6¼	..	Am Br Bov	2500	8	7⅝	8	8⅝
84	38	7	Am Br Bv pf	50	51¼	50	50	..
156⅞	107	4¶	Am Can	43700	110	107	107	111
150⅞	140⅞	7	Am Can pf	400	146	144¼	144½	..
52⅜	30	6	Am Car & F	600	33⅞	32	32	34¼
116	70	7	Am Car pf	100	81¼	81¼	81¼	..
60⅝	32¾	3	Am Chain	1200	33⅞	33	33	..
51¼	36½	3¶	Am Chicle	700	37¼	37	37	37½
33	9	..	Am Com Alc	1900	10⅞	10¼	10⅝	11
30⅞	8	1	Am En Til	100	10	10	10	21⅜
59⅞	20	..	Am European	200	20	20	20	20½
101⅝	26	..	Am & FPw	16200	29	26	26	29⅝
111⅛	93½	7	Am & FP 7	200	94	94	94	..
7	2	..	Am Hide	100	2	2	2	..
41⅝	27¼	3¶	Am Ice	300	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅞
87⅞	77	6	Am Ice pf	200	77	77	77	77⅞
55⅝	17⅜	2¶	Am Int Corp	2300	18⅛	17⅜	17⅜	18⅞
4	⅜	..	Am La Fr	700	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
105	21⅝	2	Am Loco	1500	22½	21⅝	22	22½
118⅛	79	7	Am Loco pf	100	79½	79½	79½	..
51⅞	16⅛	1	Am Metals	100	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	17
119⅝	39⅝	1¼	Am Pw&Lt	5600	41½	39⅝	39⅝	41⅞
107	93⅝	6	Am P&L 6	100	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	94⅞
89½	78	5	Am P&L pf st	100	78	78	78	..
39⅝	16⅛	1	Am Radiat	5800	17	16⅛	16⅛	16⅞
37	5¼	..	Am Repub	600	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	5½
100⅞	29	2	Am Roll Mill	6700	33¼	31⅝	32½	33⅝
67⅞	53½	5	Am Saf Raz	400	56½	56	56	..
3⅜	½	..	Am Ship	100	¾	¾	¾	..
54⅞	38	5	Am Ship Blg	50	38¼	38	38	38⅞
103⅝	96½	6	Am Smelt 2pf	100	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	97⅛
79⅞	44	4	Am Smelt	6900	45⅞	44	44	46
141	131¼	7	Am Smelt pf	400	131¼	131¼	131¼	132½
22½	2¾	..	Am Solvents	200	3	2¾	3	2¾
53⅞	24	3	Am Stl Fnd	400	26⅛	26⅛	26½	27
69⅞	40	5	Am Sugar	200	45	44⅞	44⅞	45
27½	16	5	Am Tel&Cab	10	18	18	18	19⅝
274¼	178⅛	9	Am Tel&T	19900	180¼	178⅛	178⅜	180⅞
141⅝	95	8	Am Type	100	97	97	97	..
124⅞	50½	1¶	Am Wat W	3700	52	50⅛	51⅛	52
20¼	5½	..	Am Wool	1800	6	6	6	7⅛
44⅛	15⅝	..	Am Wool pf	300	19⅝	19	19	19⅛
44⅞	19½	..	Am Writ pf	200	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	..
17⅞	4⅛	..	Am Zinc	500	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	5
53⅛	20	1	Anac Wire	100	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	23
81⅛	29⅞	2½	Anaconda	38400	31	29⅞	29⅞	31⅞
51⅞	28	2.40	Anchor Cap	400	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	29
37¼	13⅛	1	Andes Cop	400	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	14⅛
29⅛	15	2	Arch Dan	1400	15⅛	15	15	15¼
82⅞	61	7	Armour D pf	100	69½	69½	69½	71
8½	2¾	..	Arm Ill A	400	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅜
4⅞	1½	..	Arm Ill B	500	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅜
65	25¼	7	Ar Ill pf	100	38¼	38¼	38¼	39
13⅞	4	..	Arnold Cons	400	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4¼
50½	23⅞	2½	Asso Dry G	700	24⅞	23⅞	23⅞	24⅞
242½	171⅜	10	Atchison	2800	176½	173	173	176
108¼	102⅞	5	Atchison pf	200	105	104	104	106
175½	105	10	Atl Coast L	100	105	105	105	108
80⅞	36¼	1	Atl G&WI	400	40	39⅞	40	40¼
65¼	49	5	Atl G&WI pf	500	50	49	49	50¼
51⅞	17⅞	1¶	Atl Refin	4900	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	18⅛
106	46	4¶	Atlas Pwd	400	46	46	46	47
106	97	6	Atlas Pwd pf	40	98	98	98	98
39	9⅜	1¶	Atlas Stores	1600	9⅞	9⅜	9⅜	9⅛
263⅞	60⅞	4¶	Auburn Auto	7400	85½	83¼	84	86½
30	17¼	3	Austin N new	20	19	19	19	6
10⅜	1½	..	Auto Sales	500	2	2	2	..
9⅞	2¾	..	Aviation	7800	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
			—B—					
38	19⅞	1¾	Baldwin	2700	21¼	20⅝	20⅝	22½
116	93	7	Baldwin pf	20	93	93	93	95
122⅞	59	7	Balt & O	4400	62¼	59	60	63
84⅛	74⅞	4	Balt & O pf	200	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	75
110¼	106⅞	6½	Bamber pf	950	108	107	107	..
20⅞	8	2	Barker Bros	90	11	11	11	10⅜
34	10¼	2	Barnsdall A	9100	11⅛	10¼	10⅞	11⅞
92	67½	4	Beatrice	400	69⅞	69	69	69½
70⅞	46⅞	3¶	Beechnut	1600	49	48	48	..
6⅞	2½	..	Belding H	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
85½	76½	5.52	Belg NR ppf	100	76¼	76¼	76¼	..
57⅞	14¼	1	Bendix	2500	15⅞	15¼	15¼	16
56⅞	31½	2	Best & Co	2000	36⅞	36	36	36⅞
110¼	51½	6	Beth Steel	43500	54	51½	51⅞	54⅞
134	115	7	Beth Steel pf	200	116½	116½	116½	117½
41⅛	23	..	Blaw Knox	400	24⅞	23	24⅞	25
69	15⅞	1½	Bohn Alum	700	19⅞	19⅞	19½	19⅞
90⅞	60⅛	3¶	Borden	8300	65⅞	64	64⅞	66⅞
50½	15	1	Borg Warner	1600	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	17⅞
112	50	4	Boston & Maine	300	50	50	50	50
25⅞	12⅛	..	Briggs	7200	15⅛	14½	14½	15
35½	15⅞	2	Briggs & Str	300	17	17	17	..
85	16	7	Brockway pf	10	16	16	16	16
78⅞	57⅞	4	Bkyn Man T	800	59	58	58	59⅞
98⅞	84⅞	6	Bkyn Man pf	100	85	85	85	..
178¼	99½	5	Bkyn Un G	700	102⅞	102	102	103
30⅞	10⅞	..	Bruns Balke	2800	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
35⅞	5¼	..	Bruns Term	400	7	6⅞	6⅞	7
31⅞	12⅞	1	Bucyrus	900	13½	13	13	13½
43	25⅛	2½	Bucyrus cv pf	300	26¼	25½	25½	26½
68	53	..	Budd Mfg pf	20	54	54	54	..
16⅞	4	1	Budd Mfg	300	4½	4½	4½	..
14⅞	6¾	1	Budd Wheel	900	9⅞	8⅞	8⅞	9
74	14	..	Bullard	600	15	14	14	15½
43	11	3	Bulova Watch	1700	11⅞	11	11	11⅞
110⅛	35	8	Burns Br A	700	37	35	35	37
100	78	7	Burns Br pf	40	79	78	78⅞	85⅞
51⅞	18¾	1	Burroughs	3400	21	20	20	21⅞
48½	23¼	2½	Bush Term	100	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	..
118	108	7	Bush Bldg pf	10	112	112	112	..
4⅛	1½	.50	Butte Cop	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
29⅞	10	..	Butterick	200	10¼	10	10	10¼
112⅞	36	3	Byers	4700	38⅞	36	36½	39½
			—C—					
77½	43½	4	Calif Pack	800	44½	43½	43½	45
2⅛	¾	..	Callahan	100	¾	¾	¾	..
30	10	2	Campbell	200	11½	11½	11½	11¾
89⅞	32	..	Calumet & Ariz	700	35	34⅞	34⅞	35
33⅞	8	..	Calumet & Hecla	1300	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	8⅞
75⅞	34⅞	5	Canada Dry	1400	38⅞	36⅞	36⅞	38
52¼	39⅞	2½	Can Pac	5200	39⅞	39⅛	39⅛	39⅞
34¼	18⅞	1.60	Cannon Mills	100	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	19
42	29⅞	3	Capital A pf	300	33	32	32	33
362⅞	88⅞	6	Case Thresh	8800	91⅞	88½	88½	92
132	114⅞	7	Case Th pf	50	120¼	120¼	120¼	..
79⅞	28⅞	3	Caterpillar	900	29	28½	28½	28⅞
12	6½	..	Celotex ct	100	6½	6½	6½	..
60	6½	..	Celotex	600	6⅞	6½	6½	..
84⅞	22⅞	..	Celotex pf	30	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
30⅞	20⅞	1½	Cen Aguirre	300	22	21	22	22⅞
65⅞	24	4	Cerro de P	2000	24⅞	24	24⅛	25⅞
15⅞	3⅛	..	Cert-Teed	1200	3	2⅞	2⅞	3⅞
45⅛	[illegible]	..	Cert-Teed pf	800	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
67⅞	16	4.20	Checker Cab	200	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛	19
29⅞	38⅞	..	Ches Corp	800	38	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞
51⅞	37⅞	2½	Ches & Ohio	3000	38½	37⅞	37⅞	38⅞
10	1	..	Chi & Alton	1100	1	⅞	1	1
10⅞	½	..	Chi & Alt pf	400	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
17⅞	5	..	Chi Gt West	1500	5¼	5	5⅛	5⅞
52⅞	17⅞	1	Chi Gt W pf	900	19	17⅞	18	19¼
26⅞	5¼	..	Chi M&SP	700	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞	6
46⅛	9¼	..	Chi M&SP pf	3100	10	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
89⅞	34¼	4	Chi & NW	100	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅞
37	7⅞	..	Chi Pneu	200	10	9⅞	10	1
125⅛	53	7	Chi RI	900	55	53	53	57
104⅞	8⅛	6	Chi RI 6%	100	83	83	83	..
32	21½	3	Chi Yel Cab	90	21⅞	21½	21½	21⅞
67⅞	27⅞	2.40	Childs	100	28	28	28	29
43	14½	1	Chrysler	6400	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞	16
49	35⅞	3.60§	City Ice	300	36	36	36	36½
98⅞	79	6½	City Ice pf	170	82⅞	80½	80⅛	82⅞
13⅞	3½	12	City Stores	400	4	4	4	4
42	20	3½	City Stor A	10	22⅞	22½	22½	..
44½	17	2	Clark Equip	100	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	..
109½	98	5	Cl CC&StL pf	20	103¼	103	103	..
60	21	5	Cluett Peabody	100	21½	21⅛	21½	21⅞
[illegible]	9¼	..	Col Bea Oil	200	9½	9¼	9¼	10
191⅞	133⅞	4	Coca Cola	1900	148	143	148	152
[illegible]	48	3	Coca Cola A	100	51	51	51	51½
64⅞	47⅞	2½	Col Palm	100	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	..
35⅞	12	..	Collins & A	1300	12⅞	12	12	13
77	20	1	Colo F&I	1400	20⅞	20	20	21⅞
87	32	2¶	Colum Gas	20100	33	32	32	33
110	99	6	Col Gas pf A	100	103¼	103¼	103¼	..
100	91	5	Col Gas pf B	100	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	..
199	73½	6	Col Carbon	2500	78	73½	73½	79¼
37⅞	7⅛	¾	Col Graph	20600	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	7⅞
40⅞	16⅞	2	Com Cred	200	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	18
95½	76¼	6½	Com Cr 1pf	10	84	84	84	84
44⅞	30½	3	Com Cred A	100	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	30½
87	80	6	Com Inv Tr cv pf	500	83	82	83	..
55	24	1.60§	Com Inv Tr	1500	24½	24	24	24
38	14½	1	Com Sol	9200	15⅞	15	15	15⅞
20¼	7⅞	.60	Commwlth So	19800	8⅛	8	8⅛	8
104⅞	90½	5	Commwlth So 6pf	1300	94	91⅞	91⅞	94
19⅞	7½	..	Congoleum	1900	7⅞	7½	7⅞	7⅞
27⅞	12⅛	2	Con Film	1300	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	13¼
28¼	16¼	2	Con Film pf	1200	18	17⅛	17⅛	17⅞
136⅞	80¼	4	Con Gas	25000	82⅞	80¼	80⅞	82⅞
105⅛	99⅞	5	Con Gas pf	1700	101⅞	101⅛	101⅛	101⅞
62	35	6	Con Ry C pf	200	35⅛	35	35½	35
2	⅜	..	Con Textile	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
22½	9½	1.20	Container A	700	10⅛	9½	9⅞	10⅞
52½	17⅞	..	Cont Bak A	1700	20⅛	18⅞	18⅞	19⅞
7	2½	..	Cont Bak B	1400	2⅞	2½	2½	2⅞
94⅞	66¼	8	Cont Bak pf	600	71½	70⅞	70⅞	71½
71⅞	44½	2½	Cont Can	2700	47¼	46⅞	46⅞	47⅞
37⅞	10¼	1	Cont Dia Fib	1600	12	11	11	12
77⅞	39⅞	2.40	Cont Ins	200	42½	41	41	42⅞
8¼	2½	..	Cont Motors	400	3	3	3	3⅛
30½	10	..	Cont Oil	12100	10⅞	10	10	10¼
40⅞	10	1	Cont Shares	4400	11⅛	10½	10½	11⅞
111⅞	71⅞	3¶	Corn Prod	8500	73⅞	71⅞	71⅞	74¼
151½	140	7	Corn Prod pf	20	148½	147½	148½	144¼
33	9	..	Coty	400	9¼	9	9	9½
35⅞	25½	2¶	Cream of Wh	100	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	28½
22	5	1¶	Crosley	100	5	5	5	5
93⅞	50⅛	5¶	Crucible	1300	52⅛	50⅛	50⅛	52⅞
117	103⅞	7	Crucible pf	20	103½	103½	103½	105½
7	1	..	Cuba Cane prod	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
48	38⅞	4	Cudahy	100	40¼	40¼	40¼	40⅞
126⅛	95⅞	6	Curtis Pub	300	95⅞	95⅛	95⅛	116
14⅞	2⅛	..	Curtiss Wr	4800	2⅞	2½	2½	2⅞
19⅞	3⅞	..	Curtiss Wr A	800	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
90½	37	3½¶	Cutler	100	37	37	37	38⅞
			—D—					
43⅞	12⅞	..	Davison	200	13⅞	12⅞	12⅞	14
181	133	9	Del & Hud	400	134	133	133	136
153	76	6¶	Del Lac & W	1000	76½	76	76	76⅞
255⅞	167	8	Det Edison	300	169	167	167	..
114⅞	99	7	Devoe & R 1pf	20	104	104	104	..
10⅞	6⅞	1	Dome Mines	100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8½
30⅞	12	1.20	Dom Stores	600	14⅞	14	14½	14⅞
145⅞	83	4¶	Dupont	17600	84⅞	83	83	85⅞
123	114½	6	Dupont deb	300	116½	116	116½	..
			—E—					
25½	7⅛	1¼¶	Eastern RM	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
255⅞	149	5¶	East Kodak	6200	151	149	149	152¼
37⅛	11⅞	3	Eaton Axle	500	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅞
10⅞	2⅛	..	Eitingon	300	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛	4⅞
62	35	..	Eitingon pf	200	35	35	35	..
114⅞	33	6	Elec Auto Lt	4300	48⅛	47⅛	47⅛	48⅞
9⅞	2⅛	..	Elec Boat	200	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
103⅛	36⅞	1	Elec P&L	14200	38⅛	36⅞	36⅞	38⅞
112	100	7	Elec P&L pf	300	101⅞	101	101	101
102	87⅛	6	El Pr & Lt 6pf	100	89	89	89	89⅞
79⅞	47⅞	5	Elec Sto Bat	1000	52⅛	51⅛	51⅛	52⅞
59⅞	38	5	End John	200	42	40⅞	40⅞	42⅞
104⅞	89⅛	5½	Eng PS 5½pf	100	90	90	90	90
50⅞	32	2½	Equit Bldg	700	33	32⅞	32⅞	33⅞
63⅞	22⅛	..	Erie	1400	23⅞	23	23⅞	23⅞
43⅞	6⅞	..	Eureka Vac	600	10⅞	10	10	..
27⅞	22	1½	Ex Buffet	100	22	22	22	22
			—F—					
50½	21⅞	1.60	Fairb Morse	200	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	23⅞
27⅞	3⅞	..	Fashion Pk	200	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
38	14	..	Fed Dept St	300	15	15	15	14⅞
96⅞	90	6	Fed L&T pf	30	90	90	90	91½
93	24	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	2500	25	24	24½	25⅝
89⅞	46	2.60	Fidelity Ins	400	47	46	46	47
87⅞	53⅞	6	Firestone pf	800	59⅞	59	59⅞	60
61⅞	39⅞	2½	First Nat St	1500	43	41½	43	43½
6⅞	⅞	..	Fisk Rubber	1200	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
21	1⅛	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	100	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
21⅞	1⅛	..	Fisk 1pf cv	200	2	2	2	2
52⅞	33	..	Florsheim S	100	33	33	33	34
104⅞	44⅛	3	Foster & Wh	3700	45⅛	44⅞	44⅞	46
50	21⅞	..	Fourth Nat In	600	22⅞	22	22	22
28⅞	5⅞	..	Foundation	300	5⅞	5½	5⅞	6⅞
57⅞	16⅛	4	Fox A	44300	27⅞	25⅞	25⅞	27½
55⅛	29⅞	4¶	Freeport Tx	3800	30	29⅞	29⅞	30¼
86	60	6	Fuller 2pf	90	61	61	61	61
			—G—					
80	50	5	Gamewell	30	56⅛	54⅞	54⅞	56⅞
16½	3⅞	..	Gen Am Inv	1100	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	..
105	78	6	Gen A I pf ww	100	78	78	78	79
111⅞	62¼	4¶	Gen Am Tk	8000	63½	62⅛	62⅞	63½
71⅛	26	3	Gen Asphalt	1500	26⅞	26	26	26⅞
34⅛	10	..	Gen Cable	1300	10⅞	10	10	11
38⅞	7⅛	..	Gen Bronze	100	7⅛	7½	7⅛	8⅛
74⅞	19⅞	..	Gen Cable A	500	20	19⅞	20	22
109⅞	87	7	Gen Cable pf	10	87	87	87	89⅞
95⅞	43¼	1.60	Gen Elec	46600	44⅞	43⅛	43⅛	45⅞
12	11⅞	.60	Gen Elec Sp	700	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
61¼	46⅛	3	Gen Foods	18600	49	48	48	49⅞
106½	38	6	Gen G&E cv pf	700	40	39½	40	38
18⅞	4½	.30	Gen G&E A	3500	4½	4⅛	4½	4½
59⅞	40⅞	3	Gen Mills	100	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	45⅞
100⅞	92⅞	6	Gen Mot pf	1400	96⅞	96	96	97
54⅞	31⅛	3¶	Gen Motors	28100	34	33⅛	33⅛	34
23⅞	13⅛	6a	Gen Pub Svc	1300	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	15
41⅞	22⅞	4	Gen O Ad A	100	23	23	23	23
21⅞	5	..	Gen O Ad	800	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	8¼
10	3⅛	..	Gen Theatre n	2600	8	7⅛	7⅞	8
106⅞	56	5	Gen Ry Sig	700	65	64	64	66⅛
19⅞	5⅞	..	Gen Realty	400	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	5⅞
100	61	6	Gen Realty pf	200	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	64
90	40	4¶	Gen Refrac	1000	43⅛	42⅞	42⅞	43⅞
106⅛	25⅛	4	Gillette	3800	26⅞	25⅛	26	26⅞
70⅞	58	..	Gillette pf	200	58	58	58	60⅞
20⅞	5⅞	..	Gimbel Br	500	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	6⅞
38	8	1.20	Glidden	2200	8⅛	8	8	8⅞
105⅛	70	7	Glidden ppf	10	74	74	74	75
19	4¼	..	Gobel (Adolf)	300	4⅛	4½	4½	..
47⅞	29⅞	2½	Gold Dust	8100	32⅛	31⅛	31⅛	32⅛
58⅞	15⅞	..	Goodrich	2900	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	17⅞
96⅞	35⅞	5	Goodyear	6200	46⅞	45⅞	45⅞	47⅞
28⅞	5⅛	..	Gotham Hos	400	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
15⅞	4⅛	..	Gould Cp A	200	4½	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
13⅞	3⅛	..	Graham-P	1300	3½	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
86⅞	12	2	Granby	1900	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	15
53	25	1¶	Grand Silver	1600	25⅛	25	25⅛	25
20⅞	10	..	Grand Union	200	11	10⅞	10⅞	11⅛
44	34⅞	3	Grand Union pf	100	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	38⅛
43	28	1	Grant (WT)	1100	28⅛	28	28	28⅛
102	58⅞	5	Grt Nor pf	1500	59	58⅞	58⅞	59⅞
35⅞	18	2.25	Grt Nor Ore	2300	19⅛	18	18	19⅛
34⅞	10	..	Grt W Sug	1300	10⅞	10	10	10
28	3	..	Grisby Gru	3700	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
98⅞	55⅞	6	Gulf Mo pf	100	61½	61½	61½	..
			—H—					
23⅞	7⅞	..	Hahn Dept St	2500	8	7⅛	7⅞	8
31⅞	16	2	Hall Print	300	17	16½	17	17
72⅞	40	2	Harbison	600	40½	40	40	..
61	37½	2¶	Hawaiian P	100	37½	37½	37½	..
31	15	1.80	Hercules Motor	300	15	15	15	..
85	53	3¶	Hercules P	300	53	53	53	53⅞
108	70	5	Hershey Choc	800	85⅛	85	85	86
108⅞	83⅞	4¶	Hershey pf	200	92	92	92	93
25⅛	6	..	Hoe & Co	300	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	..
41⅞	26¼	2½¶	Holland F	200	29	29	29	29
29	4⅞	..	Houdaille B	1600	5	4⅞	5	5⅛
110⅞	33⅛	10¶	Houston Oil	1500	35⅛	34	34	36⅞
11⅞	7⅞	..	Houston Oil n	3100	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	8⅛
68⅞	49	..	Household F pf	200	64⅛	64	64	..
41⅞	20	4¶	Howe Sound	400	22⅛	22½	22½	22¼
53⅞	37⅞	3½	Hudson Man	500	39	37⅞	37⅞	39⅞
82⅞	18	3	Hudson Motor	1300	22⅞	21½	21½	22½
26⅞	7⅞	..	Hupp Motors	900	8⅛	8	8	8⅛
			—I—					
136⅞	69⅞	7	Ill Central	1600	70	69⅞	70	72⅞
136⅞	110⅞	6	Ill Cen pf	100	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	..
17	2	..	Indian Motor	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2½
87⅛	20	..	Indian Motor pf	10	22½	22½	22½	23⅛
28⅛	3½	..	Indian Refin	9400	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
239	147¼	4¶	Ingersoll R	800	177	174	174	177½
30⅞	8	..	Inspiration	4100	8⅛	8	8	8½
13⅛	6	.60	Insuran Sh tcfs	1175	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
39⅛	20⅞	..	Interboro RT	500	22⅞	21½	22⅞	26½
7⅛	1½	..	Intercon Rub	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	1⅞
28⅛	21¼	..	Int R T ct	100	21¼	21¼	21¼	..
67⅞	42¼	7	Int Agri ppf	100	48	48	48	49½
197⅞	131	6¶	Int Business	1000	146⅞	142½	142½	148⅞
19⅛	10	.25	Int Carriers	2800	10	10	10	10
75⅞	54	4	Int Cement	800	55	54	55	54⅞
14⅛	1⅛	..	Int Combus	600	1⅞	1⅛	1⅛	1⅞
115⅞	50½	2½	Int Harv	11800	52	50½	50½	53
146⅞	137⅞	7	Int Harv pf	500	138	137⅞	137⅞	138⅞
54	22½	2b	Int Hyd El	3600	24	22⅞	22⅞	23⅞
92	58	4	Int Match pf	1100	59⅞	58	59	60
33	15	2	Int M Mar	300	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
44⅞	15	1	Int Nickel	6200	15⅞	15	15⅞	16⅞
86	37	7	Int Paper 7%	10	40	40	40	38⅞
31⅞	6	..	Int P&P A	1000	6¼	6	6	6⅞
22⅞	4	..	Int P&P B	600	4	4	4	4
21⅞	2	..	Int P&P C	5500	2⅛	2	2	2⅛
58⅞	13	2½	Int Print Ink	100	17	17	17	..
101	64	6	Int Print I pf	20	65	64	65	..
45⅞	31	3	Int Salt	500	36⅞	35½	36⅞	36¼
62	50	3	Int Shoe	300	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	51⅞
77⅞	22	2	Int TeTl & T	18300	23⅞	22	22	23
28⅞	11⅞	1	Interlake	1100	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
40	16⅞	2	Inter Dep St	100	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	18
80	60	7	Int DS xw	105	61	61	61	..
32	12	2	Intertype	300	13⅛	12¼	13⅛	12
29	5⅞	2	Inv Equ	400	6⅞	6½	6⅞	6⅞
43	25	4	Island Cr	100	30	30	30	30
			—J—					
66½	38	3¶	Jewel Tea	500	40⅛	40	40	41
148⅞	51⅞	3	Johns Man	2300	53	51⅞	51⅞	53⅛
123⅞	116¼	7	Johns Man pf	100	118¼	118¼	118¼	118⅞
123½	118½	7	Jones & L pf	20	120	120	120	..
5⅛	¼	..	Jordan Mot	700	½	½	½	..
			—K—					
115	108	6	KC P&Lt B pf	20	115	115	115	..
70	55¼	4	Kan C So pf	1000	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	55¼
41⅛	15	2.50	Kayser	600	15⅞	15	15	16¼
20⅞	16	1½	Kaufman D St	300	16	16	16	16
6⅞	1½	..	Kelly Spring	900	1½	1½	1½	1½
55	29	..	Kelly Spr 6%	30	29½	29½	29½	..
42	11	..	Kelly Spr 8%	250	13	13	13	13
38⅞	19⅛	2	Kelsey Wh	100	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	21⅞
26⅞	7⅞	..	Kelvinator	2800	8⅞	8½	8⅞	8⅞
62⅞	24	2	Kennecott	16800	25¼	24	24	24⅞
59	42	2½¶	Kimberly	200	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	..
97	61	8	Kinney pf	30	61	61	61	61⅞
8½	1	..	Kolster Rad	600	1	1	1	1¼
3	⅞	..	Kolster Rad cts	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
36⅞	26⅛	1.60	Kresge	1400	26⅞	26⅛	26⅛	26½
115	104⅞	7	Kresge pf	10	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	..
62	42⅛	..	Kresge DS pf	100	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛
35⅞	22⅛	1.60	Kreuger Toll	19500	22⅞	22⅛	22⅞	23
48⅞	18	1¶	Kroger	7400	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	20½
			—L—					
42	13½	1	Leh P Cem	100	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	14
17⅛	5⅞	..	Leh V Coal	800	5½	5⅛	5⅛	5⅞
37⅛	16⅛	..	Leh V Coal pf	100	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
84⅞	40	3½¶	Leh Val RR	200	47⅛	46⅛	47⅛	..
97⅞	55	3	Lehman	2700	56⅛	55	55	56⅛
31⅞	10⅛	..	Libbey Ow	200	13⅛	13	13	13⅛
49⅛	18⅞	..	Lima Loco	500	24⅞	23⅞	23⅞	24⅞
45⅞	32	2.60	Link Belt	200	32	32	32	32
81⅞	42	4	Liquid Car	400	44	43⅞	43⅞	45
95⅞	42⅛	3¶	Loews Inc	21800	46⅞	44⅞	44⅞	48⅞
99⅞	84	6½	Loews pf xw	100	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	91⅞
6⅞	3	..	Loft Inc	100	3	3	3	3⅛
70⅞	45⅛	2.60¶	Lose-Wiles	1700	47	45⅞	45⅞	46
51⅞	27⅞	1⅞	Lou G&E A	1700	28⅞	27⅞	27⅞	28
138⅞	93⅞	7	Louis & N	400	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
12	4⅛	..	Lou Oil Ref	1400	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
44⅞	9⅛	..	Ludlum Stl	700	10	9⅛	9⅛	10⅛
			—M—					
50	33⅞	2½	McCall	100	34½	34½	34½	..
70	39	2	McCrory B	20	39	39	39	39
44	28	2	McGraw Hill	200	29	28	29	..
89⅛	61	4¶	McKeesport	2000	70⅞	68⅞	68⅞	71¼
20⅛	7	..	McLellan	300	7⅛	7	7	7⅛
93⅞	38½	6	Mack Trucks	1400	39½	38⅞	38⅞	39½
159⅛	96¼	2¶	Macy	1100	99⅛	96⅛	96½	99⅛
15⅛	5	1	Madison Sq	..	5	5	5	5
52½	20	3	Magma Cop	200	21⅞	21½	21½	21⅞
13	2	..	Mallinson	400	2⅛	2	2	2⅛
42½	24	.80	Man Ely mg	3300	32	30½	31	31⅞
24⅞	6⅛	1	Man Shirt	500	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
32⅛	20	1.20	Marine Mid	3700	20⅞	20	20	20⅞
25⅛	16	..	Mkt St Ry ppf	200	17	17	17	18
30⅞	5⅛	..	Marmon	300	5½	5½	5½	5½
48⅛	29⅞	2½	Marshall F	900	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	30⅞
8⅛	3	..	Mart-Parry	200	7⅛	7	7	7⅛
51⅞	32⅞	2	Math Alkali	1200	34⅞	34	34⅞	35⅞
61⅞	31	3¶	May Dept S	1700	31⅞	31	31	31⅞
23	5	..	Maytag	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
84⅞	69	6	Maytag 1pf	100	69	69	69	69
26⅞	23½	1.89	Metro-Gld pf	100	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	..
37	9⅞	..	Mex Seabd	10500	10⅞	10	10⅞	10⅞
33⅞	7⅞	..	Miami Cop	2000	8⅛	8	8	8⅞
33	13	2	Mid Cont	1800	13⅞	13	13	13⅞
53	15⅛	3	Midland St	600	20⅞	20	20⅞	20⅞
76⅞	39⅛	3¶	Min Hon'well	1000	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	..
28⅛	4⅛	..	Min Moline	800	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	5⅛
92⅛	51	6.50	M Moline pf	100	51	51	51	..
59⅛	41	4	Min & SSM ll	10	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	..
66⅞	17⅛	3	Mo K&T	400	18⅞	18	18	18⅞
108⅞	69⅞	7	Mo K&T pf	500	70⅛	69⅛	69⅛	70⅛
98⅞	25	..	Mo Pac	400	26	25	25	..
145⅛	93⅛	5	Mo Pac pf	800	95	93½	93½	95⅞
40	10⅛	..	Mohawk	600	11	10⅛	10⅛	10⅞
63⅞	23	1	Monsanto Ch	200	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	25⅞
49⅞	16⅛	..	Mont Ward	21100	18⅞	17⅞	17⅞	18⅞
72	48⅞	4.40	Morrel & S	200	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	50⅞
2	⅜	.20	Mother Lode	400	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
11⅞	1⅞	..	Mot Met G&E	700	3⅛	3	3	..
81	25⅞	2	Motor Prod	300	27	25⅞	25⅞	27
64⅞	38	7	Mullins pf	20	41	41	41	42
53⅞	25⅛	3¶	Munsing	100	28	28	28	28
25⅞	9	2a	Murray Body	1000	11⅛	11	11	11⅞
49⅛	34	2	Myers Bros	200	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	..
			—N—					
58⅛	24	4	Nash Mot	7900	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛	25¼
26⅞	6⅛	1½	Nat Acme	300	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	7
39⅞	7	..	Nat Air Tr	100	7	7	7	7
20	3⅛	..	Nat Bellas H	600	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛	3⅞
93	68⅛	2.80¶	Nat Biscuit	6500	74⅛	73	73⅞	75⅛
152	142⅛	7	Nat Bisc pf	300	146⅞	146½	146½	..
83⅞	28	3¶	Nat Cash Reg	2500	29⅛	28	28⅞	29½
62	38⅞	..	Nat Dairy	8400	39⅞	39⅛	39⅛	39⅞
24⅛	6	..	Nat Dept Sto	1100	6⅞	6	6	6⅞
90	70	7	Nat Dept pf	110	70	70	70	70¼
39⅛	21⅛	2	Nat Distil	400	22⅛	22¼	22⅛	..
33⅞	17⅛	..	Nat Enam	800	30	30	30	..
180⅞	115	5¶	Nat Lead	100	116	116	116	..
58⅞	30	1	Nat Pw&Lt	5900	34	33⅛	33⅛	34¼
62⅛	41	2	Nat Steel	100	42⅛	42⅞	42⅞	43
124⅞	69⅛	5	Nat Supply	100	70	70	70	72
116	106⅞	7	Nat Supply pf	10	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	109¼
98⅛	45	5	Nat Surety	200	43	43	43	45
41⅞	14½	1	Nat Tea	700	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞	15⅞
54	23⅛	1.60	Neisner Bros	100	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	24
32⅞	9⅛	1	Nev Cons	6400	10⅛	9⅛	9⅞	10⅛
58	14	..	Newton Steel	100	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅞
47	25	3.60	NY Air Br	500	25	25	25	26
192⅞	113¼	8	NY Central	6900	115⅛	113¼	114	116⅛
144	75	6	NY C&StL	400	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	78⅛
48	25	..	NY Dock	200	28	28	28	..
324	155⅛	5	NY&Harlem	30	164	160	160	161
32	11⅛	1.20	NY Invest	1100	12	11⅛	11⅛	12⅞
128⅛	73⅛	6	NY NH&H	3000	75	73½	73½	75⅞
17⅛	5	..	NY Ont&W	200	5	5	5	5⅛
117	110	7	NY Stm 7%	50	112	112	112	113
106⅛	100	6	NY Stm 6%	10	104⅛	103⅛	103⅛	103⅞
33⅞	4½	..	Norf South	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅞
265	190⅞	10¶	Norf & West	300	196	192	192	191⅞
93⅛	83	4	Norf & W pf	40	90	90	90	90
132⅞	59⅛	10a	No Am	13800	63⅛	61⅞	61⅞	64⅞
105⅞	100⅛	6	No Am Ed pf	200	101	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
15⅛	5⅛	..	No Am Aviat	2300	6⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅞
97	47⅞	5	No Pac	1400	48⅛	47⅛	48	49½
50⅞	43	3	Nor'west Tel	220	45	45	45	46
			—O—					
32	16⅛	2	Ohio Oil	3300	17⅞	17	17⅞	17⅞
34⅛	2	..	Oliver Farm	1100	2⅞	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
46⅛	4⅛	..	Oliver cv pf	2300	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
8⅛	3⅛	..	Omnibus	800	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
56	25	..	Oppenheim	100	25	25	25	25
80⅞	49¼	2½	Otis Elev	1100	52⅛	51⅛	51⅛	54⅛
38⅞	10⅛	..	Otis Steel	300	10⅞	10¼	10¼	11
80⅞	34	3	Owens Ill	2000	35⅞	34	34	35⅞
			—P—					
74⅞	44	3	Pac Gas	2200	45⅛	44	44	45⅛
107⅞	49⅛	3	Pac Lighting	3200	50	49⅛	50	50⅛
178	121	7	Pac Tel & T	220	122⅛	121	122	121⅞
23⅞	7⅛	1.60	Packard M	8700	8⅛	8	8⅛	8⅞
77⅞	36⅞	3	Paramount	13400	37⅞	36⅞	36⅞	38⅞
38⅞	5⅛	..	Park & Tilf	200	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
4⅛	1⅛	..	Park Utah	800	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
26⅞	3⅛	.80	Parmalee Tr	1000	3⅞	3⅛	3⅞	4
9	2⅞	..	Pathe Exch	1300	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3
19⅛	4⅞	..	Pathe Ex A	200	5	4⅞	4⅞	5
33⅞	9	..	Patino M	800	9⅛	9	9	9⅛
58⅞	26⅛	1	Penick & F	1200	38⅛	35	35	..
12	2⅞	..	Penn Dix C	700	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
80	30	3	J C Penney	800	31	31	31	31⅞
86⅞	54⅛	4	Penn RR	4900	56⅞	55⅛	56	56
325	191	8	Peoples Gas	800	205	200	200	208
104⅛	91	6¶	Pere Marq	100	91	91	91	..
32⅛	17⅛	1.50	Pet Milk	100	17½	17½	17½	..
27⅛	8⅛	1.50	Petroleum	9000	9⅞	8⅞	8⅞	9⅞
44⅞	20⅞	2	Phelps Dodge	600	22	22	22	22⅞
57⅞	50⅞	3	Phila Co 6%	100	52	52	52	..
25⅞	8⅛	..	Phila Read	8300	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛	9⅛
75⅞	52⅛	7	Philip Jns pf	20	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	55
44⅞	14⅛	3¶	Phillips Pet	8500	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞	14⅞
12	..	..	Pierce Ar	100	21	21	21	..
7⅛	2⅛	..	Pierce Pet	300	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
37⅞	27	2¶	Pillsbury	100	28	28	28	28⅞
22⅞	14	1.40¶	Pitts Scr&B	400	15	14⅛	15	14⅞
13⅞	3	..	Pitts Ter	100	3	3	3	..
121⅞	52⅛	6	Pitts WV	200	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	..
22⅞	10	37½	Pittston	300	10	10	10	10
24⅞	11⅛	..	Poore & Co B	1600	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	12
54	13⅛	3¶	Prairie O&G	1000	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	14
60	19½	3¶	Prairie P L	1500	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19½
18⅞	3⅛	..	Press Steel	800	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅞
70⅛	34	7	Press St pf	100	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	..
78⅞	52⅞	2.40	Procter & G	1400	62	61⅛	62	63
11⅞	1	..	Prod & Ref	600	1	1	1	1
40	13⅛	..	Prod & R pf	80	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	14¼
123⅞	66	3.40	Pub Serv	5000	69⅛	67⅛	67⅛	70
100	91⅞	5	Pub Serv 5%	100	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	..
117	106⅛	6	Pub Serv 6%	300	112	111⅛	111⅛	112
138⅞	121	7	Pub Serv 7%	200	128⅞	128⅞	128⅞	..
150	143	8	Pub Serv 8%	100	144	144	144	..
89⅞	54	4	Pullman	2000	55⅛	54⅞	55	56⅛
27⅛	9⅛	..	Pure Oil	8000	10	9⅛	9⅞	10
114⅛	93⅛	8	Pure Oil pf	20	94	93⅞	94	95
88⅞	36	5	Purity Bk	1000	38⅛	37	37	38⅞
			—R—					
69⅞	12⅞	..	Radio	39000	13⅛	12⅞	13	13⅞
55	33⅞	3	Radio pf B	600	38⅛	37⅛	37⅛	39⅞
50	15⅛	..	Radio-Keith	37400	17⅛	15⅛	15⅞	17⅞
58⅞	17⅞	2.60	Raybestos	900	19⅞	19	19	19⅞
141⅛	83⅛	4	Reading	1500	85⅛	83⅛	83⅛	86⅛
57	46	2	Reading 2 pf	100	46	46	46	..
64⅞	26⅛	5	Real Silk H	200	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	28½
46⅛	14⅛	1.60	Rem Rand	2000	16⅞	15⅞	15⅞	16⅞
100⅞	84	7	Rem Rd 1pf	100	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	..
14⅞	8⅛	.80	¶Reo Motors	500	9	8⅞	8⅞	..
79⅛	15	..	Repub Stl	4300	15⅛	15	15	15⅞
95⅛	38	6	Repub Stl pf	300	39⅛	39	39⅛	39⅛
104	85	7	Revere pf	60	90	85	90	..
34⅞	11⅛	2	Rey Metal	1800	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛	12⅞
28⅞	5⅛	..	Richfield Oil	1900	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	5⅞
25⅞	6½	2	¶Rio Grande O	1600	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	7⅛
48⅞	18½	2.20	Rossia Ins	900	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	19⅛
56½	37⅞	3.21	Royal Dutch	1600	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	39⅞
			—S—					
122⅞	43⅞	5	Safeway S	900	45⅞	43⅞	43⅞	46
99⅞	87	6	Safew S 6%	90	91	91	91	91
57⅛	23¼	2	¶St Joseph	600	24	23¼	23¼	24
118⅞	45	8	StL & SF	600	45⅞	45	45	47⅞
101	70	6	StL & SF pf	100	72	72	72	72¼
76⅞	19	..	StL SW	200	20	19	19	20½
94⅞	40	5	StL SW pf	100	40	40	40	..
31⅛	13⅞	2	Savage A	300	14⅞	13⅞	13⅞	14
13⅛	⅞	..	Seabd AL	600	⅞	⅞	⅞	¾
28	1⅛	..	Seabd AL pf	300	1⅞	1¼	1¼	1⅛
14⅛	6	1.20	Seagrave	100	6	6	6	..
100⅞	45	4	aSears Roe	13200	48⅞	47⅛	47⅛	49⅞
3½	1	..	Seneca Cop	1200	1⅛	1	1	1⅛
13⅛	3⅛	..	Servel	1400	3⅞	3⅛	3⅞	3⅞
52	20¼	1	¶Shattuck	2500	22⅞	22	22	23
25⅛	7⅛	1.40	Shell nion	1000	7⅞	7½	7½	7⅞
106⅛	65⅛	5.50	Shell Un pf	700	68⅛	67	67	67⅞
94⅞	11	3	¶Simmons	4000	15⅞	14⅞	14⅞	15⅞
37	6	1.60	Simms Pet	500	6⅛	6	6	6⅛
32	10⅞	2¶	Sinclair	16600	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	11⅛
112⅛	93	8	Sinclair pf	200	94	93	93	95
42	10⅛	2	Skelly Oil	5600	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	10⅞
99⅛	49	..	Skelly Oil pf ww	200	49	49	49	..
56⅛	13	..	Bloss Shef	200	15	15	15	..
82	30½	7	Bloss Sh pf	100	30½	30½	30½	..
8	1⅛	..	Snider	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
72	43⅞	2	So Calif Ed	2000	44⅞	44	44	44⅞
9	3⅛	2	So Dairies B	700	3⅞	3⅛	3⅞	4
127	94⅛	6	So Pacific	2300	96⅛	94⅛	94⅛	96⅛
30⅞	11⅛	2¶	So PR Sug	1100	14⅛	14	14	14⅛
136⅞	55	8	So Railway	2400	58	56⅛	56⅛	58⅛
101	80	5	So Ry pf	200	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	..
138⅞	71⅛	4	So Ry M&O	100	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	73
45	33	2	Spalding	100	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	..
30½	9	1	Sparks With	1000	9⅞	9	9	9⅛
85	66⅛	7	Spear pf	30	67	66⅛	66⅛	67
38⅛	8	..	Spicer Co	1800	8⅛	8	8	8⅞
45⅛	25	3	Spicer pf	100	26	26	26	26⅛
29⅛	14⅛	.25	Sta Brands	13300	16⅞	15⅛	15⅛	16⅞
129⅛	53⅞	3.50	Sta Gas	2600	59	58	58	59⅞
67	60	4	Sta Gas pf	100	60	60	60	60
15⅛	1½	..	Sta Inv	200	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
75	43	2.50¶	Sta Oil Cal	17500	44⅛	43	43⅛	44⅞
49	16½	2	Sta Oil Kan	600	17⅛	16½	16½	..
84⅞	49	1¶	Sta Oil NJ	27200	49⅞	49⅛	49⅞	50
40⅞	22¼	1.60	Sta Oil NY	19700	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	23⅛
47⅞	20	2¶	Starret Co	100	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21
20⅛	2⅞	..	Sterling	2900	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	3½
14⅞	6⅞	1.20	Sterling pf n	1700	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	7⅞
48	30⅛	3	Ster cv-pf	200	32½	32½	32½	33
47	15⅛	2	St-Warner	700	17	16⅞	16⅞	17
113⅞	42⅛	4	Stan & Web	3300	44⅞	42⅞	42⅞	46
47⅛	18⅛	3	Studebaker	8300	21⅛	20	20	21
1⅞	⅛	..	Sub Boat	200	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
70	42	1¶	Sun Oil	500	42⅞	42	42	42⅞
108½	98	6	Sun Oil pf	10	98	98	98	..
9⅞	1⅛	..	Super Oil	300	1	1	1	1⅛
46⅞	30	2½	Superheater	200	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	..
30⅞	6	..	Super Steel	600	7⅛	7	7	7
16⅞	8½	1	Sweets Co	200	11	11	11	..
7	1⅛	..	Symington	500	1½	1½	1½	..
17⅞	4⅞	..	Symington A	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
			—T—					
26⅛	15⅞	1.20¶	Telautograph	200	16½	16⅛	16½	16⅞
17	8¼	1	Tenn Corp	700	9	8⅞	8⅞	9
60½	32⅞	3	Tex Co	13700	34½	32⅞	33	34⅞
69⅞	47⅛	4	Tex Gulf S	6100	48⅛	47⅛	47⅞	49
146	90	5	Tex & Pac	300	94	90	90	94
14½	5	..	Tex & P Coal	1300	5⅛	5	5	5⅛
32⅞	10⅞	..	Tex & P LT	3300	12	11⅛	11⅞	11⅞
38⅞	14⅞	1.60	Thatcher	200	16	16	16	16⅞
48	36	3.60	Thatch cv pf	100	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	..
26⅞	3⅞	..	Thermoid	300	5	4⅞	4⅞	..
33	22⅞	2.40	The Fair	700	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
46⅞	19¼	2	Third Nat Inv	300	19½	19½	19½	20
47½	27	3	Thompson	300	28	27½	27½	27½
49⅞	27⅞	3.50	Thom Star pf	300	8⅞	27⅞	28⅞	28⅞
39⅞	10	2.40	Thomp Prod	200	12	12	12	..
94⅞	77	5	Tidewater pf	300	78	77	77	..
17⅞	6⅛	.60	Tidewat As	2500	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
89⅞	65	6	Tidewat A pf	100	65	65	65	67½
80⅞	40⅞	3	Timken	1200	42⅛	41½	41½	42½
52⅞	10⅞	1	Transamer	82000	11⅛	10½	10½	12
20⅛	7	..	Tri-Cont	2900	7⅛	7	7	7
20⅞	1	..	Trans & W	200	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7¼
96⅞	80⅞	6	Tri-Cont pf	10500	84⅛	83⅛	84⅛	84
41⅞	28⅛	2.50	Trico	300	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
			—U—					
138	56	5	Underwood	400	56⅞	56	56	58⅞
19⅛	9⅞	..	Un Bag & P	100	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	10
106⅞	54	2.60	Un Carbide	19400	55⅞	54⅞	54⅞	56
50	20⅞	2¶	Un Oil Cal	3400	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	21⅞
242¾	172	10	Un Pacific	2200	173¼	172	172¼	175½
89⅞	82¾	4	Un Pac pf	100	85½	85½	85½	..
58⅞	24	1.60	Un Tk Car	500	24⅞	24⅞	24¾	24½
38½	24	1.60	Uni Air T	21638	24⅞	19	20	25¼
99	19	..	Uni Air T pf	100	54	54	54	54
77¾	51¾	3	Uni Biscuit	200	35	34⅞	34⅞	35⅞
58¾	34⅞	2	Unit Carbon	4200	19	17¾	18	19⅞
84	17¾	2	Unit Corp	37760	15⅞	15¼	15¼	16⅛
52	15¼	.50	Unit Corp pf	5100	45¼	43⅞	43⅞	45⅞
53½	43⅞	3	Uni El Coal	400	2⅞	2⅞	2¾	2¾
19⅞	2⅞	..	Uni Fruit	800	57	56¼	56½	57½
105	54	4	Uni Gas Imp	11900	26½	25¼	25¼	26½
49⅞	25	1.20	Uni G Imp pf	200	100¾	100¾	100¾	..
104½	97	5	US & For Sec	900	8¾	8¼	8¼	8¾
32⅞	7⅞	..	US Freight	500	21	20	20	22
103	20	3	US Hoffman	400	7	6½	7	..
30⅞	6½	..	US Ind Alco	500	58	56¾	56¾	58
139⅞	56⅞	6¶	US Leather	500	4	3¼	3½	4¼
15½	3¼	..	US Pipe&Fd	1200	27	26½	26½	27¼
38¼	18½	2	US Realty	1200	28⅞	28⅛	28⅛	29¼
15½	28⅛	3	US Rubber	2300	13½	13⅛	13½	13⅝
35	11	..	US Rub 1pf	200	21½	21½	21½	21½
63⅞	21	..	US Smelt	3400	22¾	21¼	21¼	23
36½	17½	1	US Smelt pf	300	42½	42	42	42
198¾	136⅜	7	US Steel	65400	138⅝	136⅜	136½	139¼
151¼	141	7	US Steel pf	1000	143	141¾	141¾	143¼
78	30	8	Univ Pict pf	10	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	34
9	2⅛	..	Univ Pipe	300	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
45¾	20	2b	Util P&Lt A	3000	22½	21½	21½	23½
			—V—					
7⅛	½	..	Vadsco	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
143¼	44⅜	3	Vanadium	38800	49¾	47¼	47⅜	50⅛
8⅞	2⅛	..	Va-C Chem	600	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	2
34¼	12	..	Va-C Ch 6%	300	12	12	12	13
156	39⅞	4	Vulcan	130	41	40	40	42½
			—W—					
67⅞	13¾	..	Wabash	1300	14	13¾	13¾	14
89¼	41	5	Wabash pf A	100	41	41	41	41¼
31¾	23¼	1.50	Waldorf	300	23¼	23¼	23¼	..
42⅜	11½	2	Walworth	500	12	11¾	12	12
54	13	..	Ward Bk A	20	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	15½
15⅜	4⅛	..	Ward Bk B	800	4½	4½	4½	4½
80¼	13¼	..	Warner Br A	23800	14¼	13¼	13¾	14½
27	5½	..	Warner Quin	800	5½	5⅛	5⅛	5½
63½	27⅛	3	Warner Br	2000	30½	29	29	30½
56	40½	3	Warren cv pf	220	42⅝	42½	42⅝	..
43½	23⅛	3	Warren F&P	600	24	24	24	24
29⅞	22	2	Wesson O	200	23	22½	22½	..
104	92	6	W Pen El pf	10	97	97	97	97
112½	102	7	W Pen E 7%	50	103⅞	103⅛	103⅛	104
118½	113½	7	W Pen P 7%	20	115	115	115	115
50	20	4	Wn Dairy A	200	24½	24½	24⅛	..
24⅛	4½	..	Wn Dairy B	800	5¼	5	5	5½
36	10¾	..	Wn Md	1900	12½	11	11⅜	12½
30½	9	..	Wn Pac	100	9	9	9	9¾
219⅞	124¾	8	Wn Union	2900	127⅛	124¾	125	129
52	31½	2	Westg A B	300	33⅝	33½	33⅛	33⅛
201½	91	5	Westg Elec	27200	93½	91	91	94
197¾	107⅞	5	Westg El pf	80	110	108⅛	108½	110⅛
59½	21	2	Westvaco	100	21¾	21¾	21¾	..
43	25	2	White Mot	1000	25½	25	25	25½
54⅞	35	4§	Whi Rock	800	38½	36	36	38½
13⅞	2⅛	..	Whi Sew M	200	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛
39⅞	4	..	Whi Sew pf	200	4⅞	4¼	4¼	4⅜
21	8⅛	..	Wilcox Oil	400	8½	8⅛	8⅛	8⅜
11	3¾	..	Willys-Over	1200	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
72⅜	51⅜	2.40	Woolworth	10000	57	55	55¼	57½
169	60	..	Wor Pump	3100	63	60	60	63⅛
93	77	6	Wor Pump B	100	77	77	77	..
59½	17	..	Wright	10	17	17	17	..
81	66	4	Wrigley	800	66⅛	66	66	66⅛
			—Y—					
77	28	2	Yale & T	1100	28½	28	28	29⅛
32¾	8½	..	Yel Truck	9300	9⅜	9	9	9¾
47	19	3	Young S&W	800	23	22½	23	22⅜

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. cPayable in script. dPaid to date in 1930.

New York Curb Market

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	Last
1 Acetol Prod A	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1 Aero Sup B	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1 Alum Co Am	160¼	160¼	160¼
1 Am Austin Car	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1 Am Brit & Cont	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3 Am Cit P & L A	33⅛	33	33
6 Am Cities P & L B	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛
2 Am Com Pow A	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
27 Am Cyan B	8⅜	8	8
8 Am Equities	5⅛	5	5
11 Am & Fgn Pow war	16⅞	15⅞	16⅛
8 Am Founders	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞
1 Am Gas & El	83	82	82
1 Am Gas & El pf	106	106	106
1 Am Invest B	4⅞	4½	4⅞
14 Am Invest war	1½	1½	1½
†25 Am Laundry Mach	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞
3 Am Light & Trac	41	40½	40½
51 Am Sup Power	10⅞	9⅞	10
3 Am Ut & Gen B vtc	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
16 Appalach Gas	6	6	6
5 Aretur Rad Tube	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
4 Ark Nat Gas	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
34 Ark Nat Gas A	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞
1 Asso El Ind Ltd	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
20 Asso G & El A	16⅛	16	16
1 Asso G&E deb rts	1¼	1¼	1¼
3 Atl Cst Fish	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
2 Atl Lobos pf	⅞	⅞	⅞
2 Atlas Util	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞
2 Atlas Util war	1	1	1
2 Avia Corp Am	2¼	2¼	2¼
B			
1 Bahia Corp	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
50 †Bell Tel Can	147½	147½	147½
1 Bliss E W	15½	15½	15½
1 Blue Ridge	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
14 Blue Ridge cvt pf	32¾	32¾	32¾
3 Blumenthal (S)	12	12	12
9 Braz Tr & Lt	21½	21⅜	21⅜
1 Buckeye Pipe	42	42	42
225 †Bunk Hill & Sul	55	50	50
2 Burco	5	5	5
C			
10 Cable & Wire A	⅞	⅞	⅞
6 CAM Co vtc	¼	¼	¼
9 Can Marc Wireless	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
4 Carib Syn	1	1	1
5 Cen Pb Svc A (1¾r)	12¼	11⅞	11¾
12 Cent St El (.40a)	9⅛	9	9
105 Cities Serv (.30a)	16⅞	16¼	16½
1 Cities Serv pf (6)	87¼	87¼	87¼
†120 Com Edison (8)	227	222½	227
51 Com & So war	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1 Commun Wat W (6%f)	8½	8½	8½
8 Cons Cop Min	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
3 Cons G&E Balt (3.60)	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
1 Cons Laundries (1)	11¼	11¼	11¼
1 Cons Thea vtc	3	3	3
11 Cord Corp	4⅞	4¼	4⅞
3 Corroon & Rey	4½	4	4
3 Cosden Oil	2¼	2	2
19 Creole Pet	3½	3½	3½
1 Crocker & Wheel	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1 Crown C Intl A (1)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
D			
1 Darby Pet (1)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
6 Dayton Airpl	2⅛	2	2
3 Deere & Co (1.20A)	39	37⅞	39
3 De Forest	1½	1¼	1¼
2 Detroit Aircraft	2	2	2
4 Dia Match new	15⅛	15	15
5 Dia Match pf new	25	24⅞	25
1 Durant Mot	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1 Driver Harris	26½	26½	26½
1 Doehler Die-Cast	6⅞	6½	6½
E			
1 East Gas & Fuel	20	20	20
3 East States Pow B (1)	14½	14	14½
227 El Bond & Sh (6%F)	40¼	39⅞	40
1 El Bond & Sh pf (6)	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1 El Pow Assoc A (1)	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
1 El P & L opt war	20	20	20
1 Electric Share (1)	12⅞	12	12
2 Empire Corp	1	1	1
3 Ecello A & T	6¼	6¼	6¼
F			
1 Fairchild Avia A	1½	1½	1½
1 Fandango	⅞	⅞	⅞
2 Flintkote A	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
1 Ford Mot Cana A	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
2 Ford Mot France	8	8	8
3 Ford Mot Ltd	14⅛	14	14
2 Fo Theater A	4⅛	4⅛	4½
G			
1 Garlock Pack	15¼	15¼	15¼
4 Gen Aviation Corp	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛
8 Gen Bak	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
7 Gen Bak pf	28⅞	28½	28⅞
60 Gen Elec Ltd ret	10⅛	9⅞	10
15 Gen Thea Eq cv pf	28	27	28
1 Gilbert Co	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
1 Glean Comb Harv	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
5 Glen Alden Coal	50¼	50	50¼
10 Gold Seal Elec	1	1	1
3 Golden Center Min	⅞	⅞	⅞
8 Goldman Sachs	6⅛	6	6
1 Gotham Knitbac	⅞	⅞	⅞
30 Gulf Oil Corp Pa	64½	63¼	63½
H			
1 Hecla Min	8	8	8
3 Helent Rubenstein	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1 Hormel G	25	25	25
1 Houd-Hersh pf A	13	13	13
6 Hudson Bay M & SN	4¼	4⅛	4¼
†1750 Humble Oil	65⅞	65½	65½
16 Hydro El Serv	24⅞	23⅞	23⅞
7 Hygrade Food	4	3½	3½
I			
1 Imp Chem	4½	4½	4½
15 Imp Oil Can	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞
2 Ind Ter Ill A	16	15⅞	15⅞
2 Ind Ter Ill B	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
1 Ins Co Nor Am	46½	46½	46½
3 Insurance Sec	7	7	7
1 Intercoast Trade	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
8 Intercon Petrol	⅛	⅛	⅛
14 Internat Pet	14⅛	14	14
1 Inter Prod	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
1 Inter Super Pow	21	21	21
3 Inter Util A	34⅞	33½	33⅞
11 Inter Util B	5⅛	5½	5½
†50 Inter Util pf	97	97	97
5 Inters Eq cy pf	30⅞	30	30
2 Irving Air Ch	8	7⅞	7⅞
2 Ital Superpow A	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1 Ital Super deb rt	1	1	1
J			
†50 Jersey Cen P & L pf	107	107	107
1 Jonas Naum pf	6	6	6
K			
6 Kerr Lake	⅛	⅛	⅛
13 Kress S H & Co pf	10	10	10
L			
2 Lackawanna Sec	36	36	36
6 Lefcourt Realty	11¼	10½	10½
9 Lefc Realty pf	25	21½	21½
1 Leonard Oil	½	½	½
1 Lib McN & Lib	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
1 Lily Tulip Cup	18½	18½	18½
2 Loew's war	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
8 Lone Star Gas	22¼	21⅞	21⅞
4 Long Is Light	30	30	30
1 Louis L & E	1½	1½	1½
M			
1 MacMarr St	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
†50 Mangel St pf	32½	32½	32½
1 Marconi Int Mar	9	9	9
8 Mavis Bott	½	½	½
3 Memphis Nat Gas	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
1 Metal & Min	⅞	⅞	⅞
2 Mid St Pet B vtc	1	1	1
3 Mid Royalty cv pf	16½	15	16½
4 Mid West St Util	21½	20½	20½
20 Mid West Util	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
7 Midland Steel new	15½	15	15½
1 Miller & Sons	17	17	17
2 Mo Kans Pipe Line	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
1 Mo Kans P L B vtc	½	½	½
†25 Mohawk Hud 1 pf	103½	103½	103½
1 Moody's Inv ptc pf	29½	29½	29½
11 Mountain Prod	5⅞	5½	5½
N			
13 National Am Co	5	4	5
1 Nat Fam Stores	4½	4½	4½
2 Nat Fuel & Gas	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
18 Nat Investors	4¼	4	4
2 National Trans	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
5 Nat Un Rad	1½	1½	1½
1 NeNhi Corp (1.30)	11	11	11
†50 Neisner pf (7)	70	70	70
†10 Nev Cal Elec	85	85	85
1 Newberry JJ Co (1.50)	25	25	25
2 New Bradford (1½)	1½	1½	1½
20 †New Eng Pow	78	78	78
40 †New Eng Pow pf	78⅞	79	79
4 New Jer Zinc	48½	48½	48½
17 Newmont Min	51⅛	49	49
4 Newport Co	14⅞	14½	14½
1 N Y Pet Roy	5	5	5
4 N Y Steam new	45½	45	45
90 Niag Hud Pow	10	9⅞	9⅞
6 Niag Hud P A war	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1 Niag Shares Md	6½	6½	6½
2 Niles Bem Pond	23	23	23
8 Noranda Mines	13½	13½	13½
5 Nor Am Avia A war	1	⅞	⅞
10 Nordon Corp Ltd	⅛	⅛	⅛
2 Nor Am Ut sec 1st pf	94	94	94
5 Nor Cent Tex	3⅛	3	3
4 Nor European Oil	1	⅞	1
13 North States P A	130	129⅞	130
†20 No St P 6% pf	99½	99	99½
4 Novadel Agene	40	40	40
O			
1 Ohio Cop	⅛	⅛	¼
P			
4 Pac G&E 1 pf	26¼	26¼	26¼
2 Pacific West Oil	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
20 Pandem Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
7 Pantepec Oil	6⅞	6	6
40 Pennroad Corp	15	15	15
1 Pa Mex Fuel	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
1 Peo G L & C rts	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
1 Peo Lt Pow A	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
50 Pender D Gro A	4	2⅞	3⅞
2 Pilot Radio A	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
8 Pitney Bowes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
†20 Plymouth Cordage Co	71	71	71
1 Pitts Lake Er Ry	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1 Pitts Pl Glass	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
1 Plymouth Oil	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
†1020 Polymet Mfg	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2 Pow Corp of Can	53	53	53
8 Prince & Whitely	1	1	1
1 Prince & White pf	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
10 Prudential Invest	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
56 Pub Util Hold	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛
40 Pub Ut Hold war	1	⅞	1
7 Pub Ut Hold xwj	5	4½	4½
†20 Pug Sd Pw 6% pf	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
1 Pyrene	7	7	7
R			
3 Radio Products	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
2 Railroad Sh	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
2 Rainbow L Prod A	3⅞	3	3⅛
1 Rainbow L Prod B	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1 Reiter Foster	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1 Reliance Int' A	2⅞	2	2
5 Reybarn Inc	1	1	1
8 Reynolds Invest	4⅛	4½	4½
2 Richmond Rad cvt pf	13	12½	12½
7 Roan Ant Cop	16	16	16
1 Rockl L & P tr ctf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
S			
10 Safeway Strs 2 war	½	½	½
10 St Anthony Gold	⅛	⅛	⅛
30 St Regis Paper	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
4 Salt-Creed Prod	6	6	6
1 Saxet Co	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1 Schlett & Zand	1	1	1
3 Seaboard Util	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
2 Segal Lock	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
4 Selected Indust	2⅞	2½	2½
14 Sel Ind allot ctf	48½	48½	48½
1 Selected Ind pr pf	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
3 Sentry Saf Control	1½	1¼	1½
11 Shattuck Denn	3⅞	3	3
3 Shenandoah	5	4⅞	4⅞
2 Shenandoah pf	33⅞	33	33⅛
†50 Sherwin Wms	60	60	60
2 Silica Gel ctf	5⅛	5	5
2 Singer Ltd	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
†20 Smith A O	129½	129½	129⅞
1 Solar Ref	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
1 Sou Am Airlines 1st pf	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1 South Am G & Pl	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5 South Cal Ed B pf	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
6 South Penn Oil	20¼	20	20
8 Southland Royalty	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
12 Southdest Gas Ut	4	3½	3½
2 Span & Gen rcts	½	½	½
*5 Stand Cap & Seal	30½	30½	30½
†50 Stand Inv cum pf	40	40	40
2 Stand Mot	1	1	1
152 Stand Oil Ind	34⅛	33	33½
14 St Oil Ky	21	20½	20⅞
†*150 St Oil of Ohio	44	43¼	43⅞
10 Stand Sil Lead	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Stein Cosmetics	4	4	4
4 Sun Invest	5	5	5
3 Sunray Oil	3⅞	3	3
2 Swift & Co	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
11 Swift Int	32½	31½	31½
1 Syrac Wash Mch B	4½	4½	4½
T			
1 Taggart Corp	11	11	11
4 Todd Shipyards	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
1 Tonopah Belmont	⅛	⅛	⅛
2 Trans Lux D Pic A	6	6	6
2 Tri Cont Corp war	2¼	2¼	2¼
U			
6 Ungerleider Fin	22⅜	21½	21¾
11 Union Am Invest	15⅞	15	15
1 Union Nat Gas Can	16	16	16
2 Union Oil Asso	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
1 United Carr Fast	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
1 United Corp war	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1 United Dry Dock	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
10 Unit El Serv rt	⅛	⅛	⅛
71 Unit Found	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞
30 United Gas	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
6 United Gas war	3	3	3
1 United Gas pf	86½	86½	86½
33 Un Lt & Pow A	23	22⅞	22⅞
3 Un Lt & Pow cv pf	94⅞	94	94
2 U S & Int Sec	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
5 US & Int Sec pf	34⅞	32½	32½
1 US & Overseas	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
1 US & Overseas cod	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
1 US Dairy Prod A	60	60	60
1 US Dairy Prod B	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
14 US Elec Pow	4	3⅞	4
1 US Foil B	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
†25 US Play Cards	51	51	51
11 United Verde Ext	8⅛	8	8
3 Utility Equities	5⅞	5	5
7 Util Pow & L	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
1 Util Equities pf	73	73	73
V			
36 Vacuum Oil	61	59⅞	59⅞
3 Van Camp Pack	1	1	1
4 Vick Finance	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
W			
2 Watson (JW) Co	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2 Wayne Pump	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1 Wayne Pmp cv pf	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
3 West Auto Sup A	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
1 West Pow pf	97	97	97
3 West Va C & C	⅞	⅞	⅞
5 White Sew M deb rts	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Winter Benjamin	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

CURB DOMESTIC BONDS (Sales in $1000)

Sales	High	Low	Last
18 Ala Pow 4½s '67	94½	93⅞	93⅞
3 Am Aggre 6s '43 ww	74⅞	74½	74½
28 Am G&E 5s 2028	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
26 Am Pow & L 6s 2016	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
3 Am Roll M 5s '48	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
5 Am Seat 6s '36	60	60	60
25 Am Roll M 4½s '33	97⅞	97	97
8 Appalach Gas 6s '45	78	78	78
4 Appalach Gas 6s B '45	58	58	58
2 Appalach Pow 5s '56	98½	97¾	97¾
5 Ark Pow & Lgt 5s '56	97¼	97¼	97¼
10 Armstrong C 5s '40	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
8 Asso G & E 5½s '38	85⅞	85	85⅞
6 Asso G & E 5s '50	69⅞	68⅞	68⅞
5 As G&E 5½s '77	85⅛	84⅞	84⅞
29 As G&E 5s '68	69⅞	68⅞	69
19 As G & E 4½s C '49	60	59⅞	59⅞
12 Assoc Tel U 5½s C '44	79½	78⅞	78⅞
10 Bell Tel Can 5s B '57	103	102½	103
5 Bell Tel Can 5s C '60	103¼	103	103¼
5 Bost Cons Gas 5s '47	103⅞	102½	102½
4 Cent St El 5½s'54	66½	66	66
9 Chic Dist El 4½sA'70	86⅞	86½	86½
1 Cin St Car 6aB'55	93	93	93
5 Cities Ser 5s '66	73½	73	73
224 Cities Ser 5s'50	74⅞	73⅞	73⅞
5 Cities Ser Gas 5½s'42	83⅛	83½	83½
11 Cities Ser G Pipe 6s'43	90⅞	90⅛	90⅛
5 Cities Ser Pw 5½s'52	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞
2 Com Larabee 6s'41	47	47	47
1 Cons G Balt 5½sE'52	109	109	109
3 Cons G Balt 4½sH'70	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
1 Cons G Balt 4¾sG'69	102	102	102
79 Consum Pow 4½s'58	98⅞	98⅛	98⅛
18 Cont Gas & El 5sA'58	80½	79⅞	79⅞
3 Crucible Steel 5s'40	97	97	97
1 Cudahy Pack 5s'46	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
2 Det Int Bridge 7s'52	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
3 Det Int Bridge 6½s'52	21⅞	21	21
8 Dix Gulf G 6½A'37ww	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
8 East Util Inv 5sA'54	59⅞	58⅞	58⅞
12 Ed Elec Ill 5s'33	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
4 El Paso N Gs 6½s'38	98	97⅞	97⅞
42 Elec Pw&Lt 5s 2030	79⅞	78⅞	79
6 Empire O&R 5½s'42	81	81	81
1 Fisk Rub 5½s'31	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
31 Fla Pow&Lt 5s'54	81⅞	81	81
15 Gatineau Pow 5s'56	92⅞	92	92
8 So Cal Ed 5s '51	102	102	102
25 So Cal Ed 5s '52	102	102	102
1 S'west G&E 5s A '57	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
6 S'west N G 6s '45	60	59⅞	59⅞
1 Staley Mfg 6s '42	97	97	97
16 Stand G&E 6s '35	100	99⅞	100
28 Stand G&E 6s '51	98	97⅞	98
3 Stand G&E 6s '66	97	97	97
3 Stand Inv 5½s '39	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞
3 Stand P&L 6s '57	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
21 Swift & Co 5s '40	99⅞	99	99
17 Tex El Serv 5s '60	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
4 Tex Gas Util 6s '45	64	63	63
21 Tex P&L 5s '56	97	97	97
21 Tri Util 5s '79	60⅞	60	60
3 Ulen & Co 6s '44	75	75	75
17 Un Gulf Corp 5s '50	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
28 Un L&Ry 5½s '52	80	78⅞	78⅞
4 Un Lt & P 5½s '74	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
2 US Rub 6s '33	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞
4 Van Camp Pack 6s'48	45	45	45
34 Can Swearingen 6s'35	71	70	70
5 Virg El Pow 5sA'55	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
1 Waldorf Ast 7s'54	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
11 Wash Wat Pwr 5s'60	101⅞	101	101
1 Webster Mil 6½s'33	96	96	96
1 West News Del 6s'44	55	55	55
50 West Tex Util 5sA'57	89⅞	88⅞	88⅞



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WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Outlook Gradually Improving—Readjustment Felt in France

A gradually improving business situation in the United States is indicated in reports coming to hand.

Sentiment, especially in the steel industry, has been cheered by the better outlook for 1931.

Difficulties in banking circles have served to modify the encouragement which has been growing since early fall, but it is realized that many such difficulties are connected with the collapse of the speculative boom a year ago rather than with current business developments.

The unfilled tonnage report of United States Steel Corporation was received eagerly in business circles. The gain of 157,000 tons was larger than had been expected. This rise, together with the knowledge of a stronger price structure in the steel industry, was felt to be particularly encouraging.

The copper industry seems not to have fared so well. Buying of copper has been limited, and the metal was quoted as low as 10½ cents a pound late this week. Stocks of the metal have been slightly reduced.

Holiday Retail Buying

Retail and wholesale trade shows seasonal trends. In the eastern part of the country retail buying has developed better than was expected. In the middle West, reports say, it has been adversely affected by employment conditions. Generally, however, the holiday influence is making itself felt.

The Commerce Department's report on check payments reflects an upturn in business volume. For five days of the latest reported week, the value of check payments was 8.1 per cent larger than in the full previous week.

Carloadings reports for the latest available week make a somewhat better comparison than those of a week ago.

Bank clearings this week totaled $8,062,332,000, a decline of 19.3 per cent from last week's total, and of 34.7 per cent as compared with the like period of 1929.

The week's total of bond financing was small, being $21,412,000 compared with $80,290,000 last week and $101,615,161 in the like period of 1929.

Some Uncertainty in France

The effects of world-wide trade readjustment are making a belated appearance in France. That country has been perhaps the outstanding exception to the rule of declining business. The almost total absence of an employment problem has attracted world-wide attention.

The excellent showing France has made has been attributed to the degree of equilibrium between agriculture and industry which exists in that country, and to the fact that the machine has displaced manpower in industry to a smaller extent than in some other countries. Cable dispatches to the United States Commerce Department this week, however, say that bank failures and political conditions have had an adverse effect on business sentiment. A definite recession in industrial activity was reported in November.

Leading Stock Markets

Selling pressure has been more or less in evidence practically throughout the week in the New York stock market. United States Steel was pushed down to a new low price for the year at 136⅞, despite the encouraging showing in regard to the corporation's unfilled orders. Many other stocks lost ground, and the averages broke below the previous resistance level of Nov. 10. Brokers' loans declined $12,000,000 to a new low total.

The stock market at London opened the week dull. Later trading was characterized by uncertainty. The moving of gold to the Continent caused some reaction in British Government funds, and the prospect of a continuation of this move caused a general marking down of security prices toward the end of the week.

Prices moved irregularly on the Paris Bourse. The Cabinet crisis was ignored in the week's opening session. Later there was selling, but an upturn followed, and, as the week came to a close, fluctuations were unimportant.

A lower trend developed in stock prices at Berlin. Early in the week some sizable losses were registered, and again on Thursday. Later transactions were limited, however, and the decline became less pronounced.

CHICAGO STOCKS

Sales	High	Low	Last Dec12	Last Dec11
100 Acme Steel	35½	35½	35½	36
250 Adams Roy	4	4	4	..
110 Address Intl	29½	29⅜	29⅜	29
300 Allied Motor	1½	1¼	1⅜	1½
500 Am Equities	4¾	4½	4¾	4⅛
1000 Art Metal Wks	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3¾
850 As Tel Util	20	19⅞	20	30
800 Bastian-Bless	25	25	25	..
400 Brown Fence	16½	16½	16½	17
190 Baxter Laund	2¼	2	2	2
650 Butler Bros	6	6	6	5⅝
1050 Cent P Serv A	12¾	11⅝	12	12
700 Cent & S W Util	16⅞	16	16	16¼
100 Chi City pf	6	6	6	6½
1700 Chicago Corp	5	4¾	4⅞	5
150 Chicago Inves	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
775 Common Edison	240	236	237	238½
50 Commun Wat Sr	90	90	90	..
650 Cont Chgo	8	7¾	7⅞	8
25000 Cord Corp	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
1000 El House Ut	25½	24	25½	24¼
3700 Gleaner C Har	7⅜	6	6½	5¾
200 Grt Lakes Air	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅞
100 Hormell & Co	25	25	25	..
300 Inland Util	4⅜	4½	4⅝	5
16500 Insull Ut Inv	37½	35⅞	36	36⅞
350 Kellogg Switch	3¾	3¼	3⅝	3
50 Keystone Steel	11	11	11	11
300 Libby, McNeill	10½	10	10	10¼
700 Lion Oil	7⅛	7	7	7⅛
650 Manh Dearborn	19¾	19½	19¾	19¾
800 Mer & Mfr A	18⅞	18½	18½	18½
20300 Mid Utilities	18⅞	17⅝	17⅞	18⅝
50 Mid Ut pf	98	98	98	98⅛
250 Mo-Kan Pipe	6	5¾	5¾	6
1000 Morgan Lith	6	5	6	6
550 No Am Car	29⅛	28½	28½	30
300 N A Lt & Pwr	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	60¾
200 Sally Frocks	4	4	4	4
150 Seab Ut Shares	3¾	3¾	3¾	4
100 St Dredge cv pf	14½	14½	14½	15⅝
100 Steinite Radio	½	½	½	½
300 Swift & Co	28¼	27⅞	28	28
150 Swift Int'l	32	31½	32	32
50 Unit C Am pf	8½	8½	8½	8½
550 U S Gypsum	39⅝	39½	39½	39½
325 U S Radio	15⅛	13⅞	14	14¼
1200 Util & Ind	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6¾
1100 Ut & Ind pf	17½	16½	17½	17
100 Vortex Mfg	20½	20½	20½	20
100 Vortex Mfg A	26	25½	25½	25½
50 Wahl Co	2½	2½	2½	2½
50 Yat-Am Mch pf	3	3	3	3⅛

Total sales, 128,600.

NOVEMBER COTTON CONSUMPTION

WASHINGTON (AP)—Cotton consumed during November was reported by the census bureau to have been 414,887 bales of lint and 54,777 of linters, compared with 444,494 of lint and 66,176 of linters in October this year and 541,153 of lint and 63,214 of linters in November last year.

BERLIN BOERSE WEAKER

BERLIN (AP)—The Boerse was weaker today with losses running from 2 to 4 points at the close.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany 5s '44	71	70
Alleghany 5s rct	69½	69½
Alleghany 5s '49	71¼	70⅛
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	103⅛	103⅛
Am Chain deb 6s '33	100	99¾
Am For Pow 5s	78¾	78
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	96¼	96
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	88	88½
Am Metals 5½s	91½	91½
Am Smelting 5s '47	101⅛	101½
Am Sugar Refining 6s'37	104	103½
Am T&T 4½s cv '39	117⅞	116⅞
Am T&T col 5s '46	105½	104⅛
Am T&T 4s '36	100	100
Am T&T 5s '65	103¼	103⅛
Am T&T deb 5½s '43	107	106⅞
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	101	101
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	70	70
Arkansas Mem Bgs 5s '64	74½	74½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	85	85
Armour & Co 5½s '43	78	77
Atch T&SF cv 4s '09	93	93
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	96¼	95¼
Atch T&SF 4½s	111	110½
B&O 1st 4s '48	93	92½
B&O 4½s '33	99	98½
B&O rfg 5s '95	97½	97½
B&O 6s series D	96	96
B&O rfg 6s '95	107¼	107
B&O 5s ct Swn div	101¾	101¾
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	110	108⅞
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	102	101⅞
Bing & Bing 6½s '50	85⅛	85⅛
Boston & Me 5s '55	94⅞	94
Boston & Me 5s '67	93¼	93¼
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	95	95
Bklyn Un Gas 5s	102	101½
Bush Herm Bldg 5s '60	102½	102⅛
By Products 5½s C	102⅞	102⅞
Cal Pet cv 5s '39	98½	98½
Cal Pet 5½s '38	100⅝	100⅝
Cal Pack 5s	96	96
Can Uat Ry gen 4½s '54	99	99
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	98⅛	98⅛
Can Nat Ry 4-s '68	98⅝	98⅝
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	104¼	104¼
Can North deb 6½s '46	116⅛	115⅛
Can Pacific deb 4s	86	85½
Can Pacific 4½s '46	96	96
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	102	102
Can Pacific 5s '54	101	101
Can Pacific 4½s '60	96⅛	96⅛
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	107⅞	107⅞
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	99	98½
Cen Pacific 5s '60	100⅛	99½
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	31	31
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	94¾	94⅛
Ches & O cv 4½s A	96⅞	96⅞
Ches & O 4½s B	94⅛	94¼
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	102⅞	102⅞
Chi & Erie 1st 5s '82	91	90½
Chi Gt West 4s '59	63½	63½
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	30⅝	30
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	68	67
Chi & Nw 4½s 2037	88	88
Chi & Nw 4¾s '87	82	80⅞
Chi & Nw 6½s '36	104¾	104¾
Chi & Nw 6½s '36	105	105
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	97½	97
Chi RI&P 4½s A	84½	83½
Chi RI&P 4½s cv	82½	82½
Cn Ter Hau & SE in 5s '60	71½	71
Chile Copper 5s '47	89⅛	88⅛
Childs 5s	79½	79½
Clev CC&StL deb 4½s '31	100	100
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	97¼	97
Colonial Oil 6s	51	50½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	99¾	99½
Columbus Pow 4½s	94	94
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	95	94⅝
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	104⅛	104⅛
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	105	105
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	28¼	28¼
Con Gas 5½s '45	106⅝	106
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	98½	98½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	40	40
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	94½	94½
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	105½	105½
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	98	98
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	70	70
Detroit Ed 5s '55	106	106
Detroit Ed 5s '49	103½	103½
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	104	104
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	106½	106
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	82½	82½
Erie gen 4s '96	80½	80½
Erie gen '75s	72	69½
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	94	94
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	100½	100¼
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	33½	33½
Fla East Coast 5s '74	25⅝	25½
Gannett 6s '43	81	81
Gen Cable 5½s '47	94	94
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102½	102¼
Gen Pet 5s '40	102½	102½
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	94	93½
Gen Theater 6s	60	59
Goodrich 6s	68	68
Goodrich 1st 6s '47	101⅛	101
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	105	105
Great Northern 7s '36 A	110	110
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	98	98
Houston Belt 5s	100⅝	100⅞
Hudson Coal 5s '62	57⅛	57
Hudson Co Gas 5s '49	105	105
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	72	72
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	98⅞	98⅞
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	104⅛	104⅛
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	100	99⅞
Inland Steel 4½s '78	93⅞	92⅞
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	94½	94½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	65½	65⅛
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	65½	65⅛
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	95	95
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	52	51½
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	99⅞	99⅛
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	73½	73
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	71	71
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	83⅛	83
Int Hel & Tel 5s	77	75½
Keith 6s '46	79½	77½
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	92¼	92¼
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	101¾	101¾
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	102	102
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	80⅞	80⅞
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	100¼	100¼
L'Autaro 6s '54	46⅛	46
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	80⅞	80⅞
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	100¼	100¼
Loew's Inc 6s '41	104⅛	103
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	96¾	96¾
Long Island deb 5s '37	100	100
Louis Ark 5s	57	57
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	26	25½
Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	51	51
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	92	91½
McCormick (Edith R) 6s '34	102	101⅞
Meade 6s ww	90½	89½
Met Edison 4½s	98⅞	98⅞
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	101	101
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	99½	99⅜
Min StP & SSM 5½s	94	94
Min StP & SSM 6½s '31	99	99
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	98½	98½
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	66	65
Mo Pac 5s F '77	89	89
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	92½	92½
Mo Pac 5½s '49	88¾	87½
Mo Pac 5s H	90	90
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	80	80
Nash Chat & SL 4s '78	90	90
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	97¾	95½
NYC&HR con 4s '98	92	91½
NYC&HR rfg im 5s 2013	104	104
NYC M C col 3½s '98	78	78
NY Chi & StL 6s A '31	100⅛	100⅛
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	102½	102½
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	110½	110¼
NY Tel deb 6s6 '49	111¼	111¼
NY W'chester & B 4½s '466	81½	81⅛
Nor Am Cement 66½s '40	52	52
Nor Am Ed 5½s '663	99¾	99¾
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	101¼	101¼
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	110½	110½
Ore Ry & Nav con 4s '466	93	939
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	104⅛	104
Otis Steel 6s '41	94	94
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	102	102
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	101¾	101¾
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	74½	70
Paramount Pub 5½s	78	76½
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	50⅛	48
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	73	73
Penn RR 4½s D	93½	93
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	99⅝	99⅝
Penn RR 5s '64	101	100¼
Penn RR gen 5s '68	106¼	106¼
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	107⅛	107⅛
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	83	83
Phil Co 5s '67	99⅝	98¼
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	101⅝	101⅝
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	80	80
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	72	72
Philippine Ry 4s '37	22¾	22¾
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	98⅛	98⅝
Portland Ry 5s '30	105⅛	105⅛
Port Ry Lt & P 5s '42	105¼	105⅛
Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46	107⅞	107⅞
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	63½	62
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	79	79
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	100⅞	100
Pub Svc E&G 1970	100¾	100¾
Read rfg 4½s '97 B	97⅞	97
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	96½	96½
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	90	89½
Rep I&S rfg 5½s '53	85⅛	85⅛
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	92⅞	92⅞
Rochester Gas 7s '46	106⅝	106⅝
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	99¾	99¾
St Joseph Ry LH&P 5s '37	98⅛	98⅛
StL IM&S gen 5s '31	100¼	100¼
StL IM&S 4s R&G div '33	97¼	96
StL & SF 4s A '50	78	78
StL & SF 4½s '78	73¾	71⅛
StL & SF 5s B '50	94⅛	94⅛
StL SW con 4s '32	99¾	99¾
StL SW con 4s '32	99¾	99¾
StL SW 1st 5s '52	83⅛	83⅛
StP &KCSL 4½s '41	93⅞	93⅞
Seabd AL gold 4s st '50	40	40
Seabd AL rfg 4s '50	18	18
Seabd AL con 6s '45	17	16⅛
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	8½	8
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s B '35	8½	8½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	83	82
Shell Union 5s '47	72½	71
Shell Union 5s ct ww	74	73
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	100¾	100¾
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	75¾	75¼
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	95	94¼
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	99	99
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	100	99¾
Sinclair Pipe L sw 5s '42	90⅞	90⅞
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	81	80⅞
Solvay 5s	97¼	97¼
So & No Ala RR 5s '63	104⅝	104⅝
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	92⅞	92⅞
So Pacific 4½s '68	92½	92½
So Pacific 4½s '69 ww	94½	94
So Pacific Oreon A 4½s '77	96½	95
So Ry gen 4s '56	83¾	82
So Ry con 5s '34	105	105
So Ry gen 6s '56	108¼	108¼
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	105¾	105¾
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103	102½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	98⅝	97½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	105	104⅝
Brazil (Con El Ry) 7s '52	64½	64¼
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	60½	59⅝
Brazil (US) 8s '41	75⅛	75
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	58	57¾
Bremen 7s '35	90	90
Brisbane 5s '58	85¼	85¼
Budapest (City) 6s '62	68⅛	68⅛
Buenos Aires 6s '61	73	73
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	73½	73½
Bulgaria 7½s '68	76⅛	76½
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	101⅛	101⅛
Canada (Dom) 5s '31	100⅛	100⅛
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	106	105⅛
Chile (Bank) 6½s '61	85	85
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	78⅛	77¼
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	78⅛	78
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Feb	78	78
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	78⅛	78
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	78⅛	78⅛
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	82½	82½
Chile (Rep) '63	76	76
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	65	65
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	63½	63½
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	63	63
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	63⅛	62
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	98⅛	98
Cordoba (City) 7s '37	81	81
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	81½	81½
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	78¼	70
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	89	89
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	98	98
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	74¾	73½
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	50¼	50¼
Danish Mun 8s A '46	107⅞	107⅞
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	94¼	93¾
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105	105
Dresden 7s '45	81	81
Duke Power 6s '66	103	102¾
Dutch El 5½s Nov '53	103	103
Dutch El 6s '47	102⅞	102¾
Fiat 7s '46 war	80	80
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	80	80
Finland 5½s '58	77⅞	77⅞
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	80½	80½
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	95⅝	94½
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	105	105
French (Rep) 7s '49	120⅛	120⅛
French (Rep) 7½s' 41	125¼	125⅛
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	88½	88⅛
German 7s '49	102⅝	102
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	80½	80
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	71	71
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	73	71
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	84	84
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	70⅞	70⅞
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	86	86
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40 ex-w	91	91
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	70⅞	70
Graz 8s '54	99	99
Greek 6s '68	84⅛	84
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	95¼	95
Hamburg 6s '46	85½	85½
Hansa 6s ww	76	76
Heidelberg (City) 7½s '50	93¼	93¼
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	99¾	99⅝
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	80	80
Italy (King) 7s '51	90	89½
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	87¾	87¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	98½	98½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	103¼	103¼
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s	92¼	92
Karstadt 6s '43	61	60½
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	91½	90⅞
Lyons (City) 6s '34	104⅞	104⅛
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	104⅞	104⅞
Medellin 6½s '54	51	51
Mex 4s small A '04	9	9
Mex 4s large A '10	10¼	10¼
Milan (City) 6½s '52	70	69½
Minas Geraes 6½s '59 ct	47	47
Netherlands (King) 6s '72	105⅛	105⅛
New So Wales 5s '57	67½	67½
New South Wales 5s '58	67½	67½
Nord Rys 6½s '50	107	106¾
North German Lloyd 6s '47	83	82½
Norway Bank 5s '67	99⅞	99⅞
Norway (King) 5s '63	100	99¾
Norway (King) 5½s '65	102	102
Norway (King) 6s '44	105⅝	105⅝
Norway (King) 6s '52	102	101⅞
Norwegian El 5½s '57	96⅛	96⅛
Nuremberg 6s '52	65	65
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	88¼	88⅛
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	94½	94¼
Oslo (City) 6s '55	102	102
Oslo G&E 5s '63	95⅛	95⅛
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	107	107
Peru 6s '60	41	40½
Peru 6s '61	40½	40¼
Peru 7s '59	64	64
Poland 6s '40	62⅝	61
Poland 7s '47	73	72½
Poland 8s '50	81½	81½
Prussia 6½s	77⅞	77½
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	69½	69½
Prussia 6s	69¾	69½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	79	79
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	80	77½
Rhine Westphalia '55 ww	79	79
Rhinelbe 7s '46 war	83¾	83¾
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6s '46	75	75
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	44½	42½
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	58½	58½
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '67	59	59
Rome (City) 6½s '52	70½	70
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	105	105
Royal Dutch 4s ww	88¼	87¾
Rumania 7s	75⅞	75⅞
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	81	81
Sao Paulo (City) 6½s '57	56	53⅝
Sao Paulo (City) 8s '52	75	75
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	47¾	46⅛
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	88⅛	88½
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	72	72
Sao Paulo (State) '40	74⅞	74⅞
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	79½	79
Saxon State 6½s '46	72	71
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	107⅞	107⅞
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	78½	78
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	92	92
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	78	76
Siemens 6½s '51	92	92
Silesia Bk 6s '47	67	66½
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	54⅞	54⅞
Soissons (City) 6s '36	104⅞	104⅞
Sydney 5½s	72	71
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	104⅛	104⅛
Swiss Confed 8s '40	105⅛	105⅛
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	105	105
Toho El Pow 7s '32	96¾	96⅝
Toho El Pow 7s '55	93⅛	93⅛
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	79½	79½
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	88	88
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	85	84½
Trondhjem 5½s '57	98	98
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	98	98
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	104⅛	104⅛
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	75½	75½
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	73⅞	73
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	79	78½
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	103	102
Uruguay (Rep) '64	78½	78½
Vienna 6s '52	84½	84
Veniz 7s	93⅞	92⅝
Warsaw 7s '58	51	50½
Westphalia El 6s '53	69	68½
Wirtemberg 7s '56	83¼	83¼
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	95½	95
Stevens Htel 6s '45	66	66
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	105½	105¼
Terr RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	89⅝	89⅝
Texas Corp 5s '44	97¾	97½
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	95	95
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	44⅛	44
Third Ave adj 5s '60	27½	27
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	94⅝	94⅞
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	101½	101½
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	100¾	100¾
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	97	96⅞
Union Pacific 4s '63	89¾	88
Union Pacfic rfg 4s 2008	90⅞	90⅞
Union Pacific 4½s '67	98½	98½
US Rubber 5s '47	70⅛	70
Universal Pipe 6s '36	61	61
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44 N	92	91¾
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	97⅞	97⅞
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	67	66½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	74	74
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	40½	40½
Wabash 1st 5s '39	102	102
Wabash 5s B '76	85	85
Warner Bros Pict 6s6	61	60
Western Electric 5s '44	104	104
Western Maryland 4s '52	75	75
Western Un 5s '51	102	102
Western Un 6½s '36	107½	107
Western Un 5s '60	101⅛	101
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	88¼	88
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	102	102
White Sew Mach 6s6 '366 xw	31½	31¼
White Sew Mach 6s6 '40 ww	35½	35½
Wilkesbarre & East 1st 5s '42	40	40
Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33	94¾	94¾
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	97	97
Wis Cen 4s S&D div '36	52	52
Youngstown Sheet 5s	99¾	99¾

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Dec13	Last Dec12
3½s '47	101.28	102	101.26	101.27	101.28
1st 4¼s '47	102.29	102.30	102.29	102.30	102.29
4th 4¼s '38	103.19	103.20	103.17	103.20	103.17
US 3⅜s '43	101.30	101.30	101.30	101.30	101.28
US 4¼s '52	112.5	112.10	112.5	112.10	112.9

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	70½	70½
Akershus 5s '63	94½	94½
Antioquia 2d 7s '57	50	50
Antioquia 7s A '45	62	62
Antioquia 7s B '45	60	60
Antioquia 7s D '45	60	60
Antwerp 5s '58	97	97
Argentine Gov 5s '45	83¼	83¼
Argentine 5½s '62	85¼	85⅛
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	90⅛	89¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	91	90
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	90	90
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	92	90¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	91⅛	90⅞
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	91⅝	91⅝
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	91¼	91¼
Australia 4½s '57	73½	68¾
Australia 5s '55	72⅛	72⅛
Australia 5s '57	73	73
Austria 7s ct '43	90¼	90¼
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	105	105
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50	98	98
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	98½	98⅛
Belgium (King) 6s '55	102¼	101⅝
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	107¾	107¾
Belgium (King) 7s '55	110⅛	110¼
Belgium (King) 7s '56	108	107⅞
Belgium (King) 8s '41	107⅞	107⅞
Bergen (City) 5s '49 rcts	96	95¾
Berlin 6s '58	71½	71¼
Berlin 6½s '50	80	80
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	71	71
Berlin Elec 6s	72	68
Bolivia 7s '69	39⅛	39½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	43½	41½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	50⅛	50
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '69	39⅞	39

Hershey Chocolate Concern Breasts the Business Tide

Share Earnings on Common in 1930 May Exceed $8—Good Financial Position—Redeems $8,692,500 Prior Preferred—Commodity Price Factor

By G. R. ERICSON

Article 91

Of the eating of sweetened chocolate bars, the drinking of breakfast cocoa and the consumption of chocolate ice cream sodas there is apparently no end. And while a depression almost inevitably affects every article of daily use except possibly that of soap and water, there has been little diminution in the demand for the products marketed by the Hershey Chocolate Corporation, the largest consumer of cocoa in the world and the first company to make and sell the popular chocolate almond bar.

Organized 37 years ago by M. S. Hershey, now chairman of the board, the popularity of the company's products has spread throughout the United States, producing sales volume last year exceeding $41,000,000, and making possible the largest profits in its history. Sales the first half of this year exceeded those of 1929, and while gross has fallen off in the last half, the decline has not been sufficiently large to prevent record share earnings of probably over $8 on the common stock in 1930.

Chocolate Bar Chief Product

The Hershey company is the "raison d'être" of the important town of Hershey, Pa., where the rich aroma of chocolate permeates some 30 connected concrete buildings having a total floor area of more than 50 acres, vibrant with the activity of some 2000 or more employees.

The big plant is surrounded by a rich dairy country insuring an economical supply of milk of which the company uses about 450,000 quarts a day, and part of which is purchased from the National Dairy Products Corporation.

Chief of the company's products is the Hershey sweet chocolate bar, sold in 5- and 10-cent sizes, which accounts for some 60 per cent of the yearly sales, or $25,000,000.

Other than milk chocolate and chocolate almond bars, the most important business is the manufacture and sale of breakfast cocoa and chocolate coatings, while lesser items consist of chocolate sirup, chocolate "kisses" which are wrapped in tin foil, and a new bottled beverage called cocoa-milk. Distribution is effected through a highly organized sales organization, functioning with jobbers, wholesale grocers and chain stores.

The rapid drop in commodity prices which has had so disturbing an influence on profits of most industries is exerting an opposite effect on the Hershey income due to the fact that the retail price of the company's chief product, the chocolate bars, remains constant at 5 and 10 cents, according to size, while the cost of the ingredients has been steadily declining. Part of this saving is passed on to the public when the size of the bars is increased, as was the case in October, 1929, which development gave a big stimulus to sales.

Commodity Price Drop Factor

The benefit which the company derives from the commodity price decline is indicated by the current low prices of the raw materials that Hershey uses in the manufacture of its various edible goods.

The cocoa bean, which is the base of the company's operations, is now selling around 6 cents a pound, compared with 9.20 cents at the end of 1929, 12.18 cents a year ago, and an average of 13.11 cents a pound for the last five years. Sugar is now selling in the raw near the lowest in history at 1.27 cents a pound, compared with 1.90 cents a year ago, while a recent 1-cent reduction in milk per quart will mean a saving of about $4500 a day. Almonds have dropped in price materially this year, as have the prices of tin foil, paper, cardboard and other materials used by the company.

Of course, commodity price declines often produce inventory losses and Hershey must provide for possible markdown at the end of the year. However, in this respect it is much better off than a year ago, since inventory as of Sept. 30, 1930, at $8,334,172 was less than half that of the year before, and is said to be getting smaller every week. Not only that, but reserves have been set up each quarter this year, so it is not likely the management is concerned over the inventory situation. Cocoa shows a rising trend at present, and if it is one cent higher at the year end, no inventory loss need be taken.

Earning Power Rises

The company's earning power in the six years prior to 1928 was fairly constant, averaging better than $5,000,000 annually, or an average something over $4 a share. Following financing in 1927, acquisition of properties and incorporation under the present name, both sales and profits rose sharply.

Earnings in 1928 rose to $6,456,388, equal, after dividends on the prior preferred and preferred stock, to $6.05 a share on 650,000 common shares. This was a 29 per cent increase in the net income over the previous year, although sales rose less than 1 per cent.

Last year record sales of $41,371,913 produced a record net income of $7,435,779, or $7.65 a common share, after preferred dividends. Sales gained 8.5 per cent, but income registered a 15 per cent gain, indicating the operation of favorable factors and higher efficiency in those two years.

Sales in the first half of 1930 were somewhat ahead of 1929 and net income at $5,282,471 was $41,000 greater, but the deflation period took toll of sales in the third quarter, so that nine months' sales this year were $29,851,069, compared with $31,168,011, or a decline of 4.4 per cent.

Hershey's sales in the last quarter will be lower than a year ago due to unseasonable weather and the business decline, but because of economies in the purchase of sugar and cocoa, profit will show up relatively well. Estimates are being made that sales for the year will not be more than 5 per cent under 1929, and net, while less than last year, will approximate $8.50 a share on the common compared with $7.65 a share on 678,214 shares in 1929.

Good Financial Position

The larger per share earnings on slightly smaller net are due to the fact that the company retired out of surplus cash at $107.50 a share all the outstanding prior preferred stock which at the beginning of this year amounted to $8,692,500 and has retired also some of the convertible $4 preferred which stood at 321,787 shares as of Jan. 1, 1930.

The company is in good financial position, with current assets of $12,011,091 against current liabilities of $2,623,586 as of Sept. 30, 1930, a ratio of 4.6 to 1.

Notes of $5,500,000 as of Sept. 30, 1929 had been paid, and inventory reduced fully 50 per cent from $16,810,798. Although working capital of $9,387,505 was about $3,800,000 less than the first of this year, this is explained by the redemption of preferred stock.

There is no funded debt. Capital consists of 293,480 shares of $4 preferred, and 706,520 shares of no par common which is on a $5 annual dividend basis, initial payment having been made Feb. 15, 1930.

Of total common outstanding, M. S. Hershey, founder, holds 500,000 shares in trust for the Hershey Industrial School. At current price of 86 for the common, the yield is 5.8 per cent.

A WINDOW in WALL STREET

A MODERATE increase in the purchasing of government bonds by the Federal Reserve Banks is reported. Some feel that this is an encouraging sign, and hope the purchasing will continue. A continuation of open-market operations by the Federal Reserve Banks would result in a stabilization of the American dollar, it is thought. And at least one well-known executive calls this the need of business right now. He says the purchasing of government bonds would aid in stabilizing commodity prices. Banks say, however, that the prime need at the moment is not more and easier money. A move by reliable borrowers to put idle money to work is what they would like to see. One bank statistician points out that the theory that some artificial control of money supply can aid business materially has been tried out in the past, and found wanting.

The Long and Short of It

A Wall Street scribe observes: "Some who were grabbing for them at the top want little here below." "Nor want that little long," some shorts may add. But it seems to be the opinion of brokers that the short side of the market just now is a risky side on which to take one's position as a stock trader. When stocks are as low as at present, it is the "long" or buying position that appears to them to be the more conservative. Some cheerful traders feel that people who want to sell stocks short at this level must know very little about the linings of clouds.

And They Should Know

Brokers' loans have just registered their fifth consecutive "new low record." Three New York Stock Exchange seats have just been sold at new low prices for the year. Every now and then, a crop of new low prices for stocks appears. It is at happenings such as these that people shy. But many a chastened speculator who was initiated into the stock trading fraternity in the 1928-29 boom, holds the opinion that new highs are to be shied at quite as much as new lows.

"Say Au Revoir—"

The cat that came back had nothing on a certain automobile that was supposed to have been junked. In commenting upon the overcrowded condition of the used-car market, and the way in which junking of obsolete and worn-out cars by dealers serves to relieve pressure on the motor-car market, the Bank of America, N. A., offers the following: "Even if the car is consigned to the junk yard there is no guarantee that it will not reappear on the highway. It is no uncommon experience for a dealer to have a prospective customer turn it in and demand an allowance upon it in the purchase of a new car. There have been instances when the same car has been returned to a dealer as many as seven times."

C. W. M.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales	High	Low	Last Dec.12	Last Dec.11
250 Aero Und	7½	7½	7½	..
230 Am & Cont	9¾	9¾	9¾	10
45 Am Found	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
50 Am & Brit 1 pf	50	48	50	50
15 Am Penu pf	7½	7½	7½	7½
1246 Am T&T	180⅝	177⅞	177⅞	182¼
530 Amoskeag	7	7	7	7
125 Ariz Com	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
225 Bos El	70	69	69	69
70 Bos El 1 pf	104	103	103	..
30 Bos El 2 pf	90	89	90	..
20 Bos & Alb	180	180	180	..
100 Bos Prop	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	..
15 Brown pf	56	56	56	59
5 Chi Junct pf	100	100	100	..
30 Con Sec	19	19	19	19
75 Cop Range	6½	6½	6½	6½
400 Cr C & Int	7½	7½	7½	..
150 East SS	20	20	20	20½
15 East SS 1pf	96	96	96	..
20 E G&Fuel	20	20	20	20
5 E G&F pr pf	80	80	80	..
400 E Mass A	3	3	3	..
130 Edison Elec	241½	238	238	240
70 Em Asso	17¾	17½	17½	17½
395 Gen Capital	31⅝	31	31	31½
250 Globe	8	8	8	..
10 Hathaway pf	98	98	98	..
420 Jenk Tel	3	2½	2½	..
75 Mass Util	5	4⅞	5	5
195 Mohawk	19½	19	19½	..
185 Nash	25¼	24⅞	24⅞	..
35 NE Tel	133¼	133	133	133
10 N A Aviat	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..
50 No So Am	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8½
225 No Butte	1⅝	1½	1½	1⅝
210 Pac Mills	17	17	17	17
625 Quincy Min	7½	6½	6½	7¼
40 Shawmut	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞	13½
30 So Sur	3½	3½	3½	3½
150 Stone & Web	44⅝	44⅛	44⅛	45⅞
45 Swift & Co	28	28	28	27⅞
20 Torrington	43½	43	43	45
326 Uni Found	7⅞	7	7⅞	7⅛
1037 Uni Shoe	52½	51½	51½	52½
10 US&El Pow	4	4	4	..
120 Util Eq pf	73¼	73	73	73
45 Util Hyd	2⅝	4½	5	4½
40 Venez M	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
100 Westfield	20	20	20	20½
300 Whitt Mfg	.25	.25	.25	..
BONDS				
12800 Amoskeag 6s	72½	72½	72½	72
1000 Wes T&T 5s	101	101	101	..

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.

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GRAIN PRICE TREND DOWN DURING WEEK

Wheat Holds Up Due to Support of Farm Board—Foreign Demand Sluggish

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Declining prices for all grains except wheat have featured the trade at Chicago this week. All of the old crop deliveries of wheat have been held at the prices at which farm board support has been given, while the July broke quite badly, going to a much bigger discount under the May and making new lows for the crop.

The general news, both domestic and foreign, gave little incentive for any aggressive buying. Pressure to sell wheat from the Southern Hemisphere countries is increasing, while the demand abroad for both Canadian and Argentine wheat is extremely slow.

In Canada there has been a marked reversal of the recent policy of the pool in marketing its wheat. With the appointment of John I. McFarland as general manager with complete control, superseding the old board of directors, came the announcement that the policy of direct selling would be discontinued, and henceforth the Canadian wheat will be marketed through the old-time export house channels.

European branch offices have been ordered closed and representatives ordered home. This is expected to make a better situation later on, but the present management still has a tremendous task in marketing the Canadian surplus.

It is significant that when Canada appears to be virtually discarding the pool régime the United States Farm Board is taking a firmer grip on the wheat market. Officials of the farm board intimate that by the end of the crop year the agencies of the board will own or control the great bulk of the wheat surplus in this country. It is hoped that the feeding of wheat to stock will make up for a large part of the missing export business, but on any basis of calculation it would appear that we will have a liberal carryover.

Unfavorable weather in Argentina and Australia failed to cause much excitement abroad. Buyers in Europe are still confident they can buy their supplies any time they want to. As a result, the foreign trade is on a hand-to-mouth basis and is likely to continue so.

Corn and oats have depreciated in price as a result of a more local selling pressure, with more of the bulls getting weak-kneed and unloading. The mild weather has permitted economy in the feed lots, and the shiping demand has been slow, dealers meeting with heavy competition from cheap substitutes of various kinds, which is keeping the buying of corn down to a minimum.

The main factor in unsettling sentiment in the coarse grains, however, has been the sluggish action of wheat, the weakness in stocks and declines in hogs, provisions and cotton. The weak surrounding conditions have overweighed the bullish features of the short crop and moderate supplies.

Rye has been weak also, and the feeding demand does not create a wide enough outlet for rye to make for any great bullish enthusiasm.

DIVIDENDS

Shawmut Association declared the regular quarterly dividend of 20 cents a share, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 17.

Boston Herald-Traveler Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 40 cents a share, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 20.

Merchants Discount Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 37½ cents a share and an extra dividend of 25 cents a share, both payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 23.

Universal Pictures Company, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2 on the first preferred, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 23.

Home Title Insurance Company declared an extra dividend of 25 cents and the quarterly dividend of 75c, payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 24.

Atlas Plywood Corporation declared the regular dividend of 50 cents a share, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 31.

State Street Investment Corporation, Boston, declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents a share, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Jan. 1.

Mohawk Investment Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Jan. 1.

The Day Trust Company has declared a dividend of $1 a share, payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Norwich & Worcester Railroad declared the regular quarterly preferred dividend of $2, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 9.

Northern Railroad of New Hampshire declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 8.

Southland Royalty Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 15 cents, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Jan. 2.

Art Metal Construction Company declared a dividend of 40 cents. Previously the company paid 50 cents quarterly. The dividend is payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 19.

Crum and Forster declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Jan. 5.

New England Equity Corporation declared the regular quarterly preferred dividend of $2, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Westinghouse Air Brake Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Jan. 31 to stock of record Dec. 24.

Pittsburgh Screw & Bolt Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 35 cents, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 23.

New England Fire Insurance Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents (2½ per cent) a share, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 19.

Southern Ice Company, one of the Stone & Webster companies, declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 a share on the preferred stock, series "A," payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 18.

MARKET OPINIONS

Clark, Childs & Co., New York: Industrial production this year will be below that of 1929 by an amount approaching 20 per cent. Corporate profits will be something like 40 per cent below those of the preceding year. At this writing the price level of industrial stocks, according to the most widely used average, is about 55 per cent below the 1929 high. The market is obviously in a position to make a quick response to a reversal of the busines trend or general acceptance of the theory that such a reversal is in prospect.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: To have bought stocks in anticipation of an unbroken continuance of last year's prosperity has been proved wrong. To fail to purchase good securities in expectation that prosperity will not return within a reasonable time we feel will prove to be equally wrong.

Josephthal & Co., New York: Past experience teaches the profitableness of investing in more or less demoralized markets such as we have witnessed during the last week.

Pask & Walbridge, New York: The stock market has witnessed much selling for tax purposes, but it is quite possible that when these sellers start to repurchase within the next 30 days or so they may find the buying side overcrowded. Perhaps there has never been a time when a careful study of values is more desirable than now, because good earnings eventually must be reflected in higher prices and there are a considerable number of companies that will report larger earnings this year than in 1929.

Gurnett & Co., Boston: Additional depressing news caused considerable uneasiness among investors during the past week. Weakness in bond prices has been a disturbing influence recently, and the oversupply of securities continues to be the important factor in the situation. We advise extreme caution in security commitments.

Whitney & Elwell, Boston: The trend of the market appears to be still downward.

E. A. Pierce & Co., New York: From a general standpoint, we believe that the three important groups—rails, utilities and industrials—are pointing toward a rally.

Schirmer, Atherton & Co., Boston: Those desiring a stake in American industry's next period of prosperity would appear well counseled to purchase sound industrial share equities around current low levels.

Otis & Co., New York: We would remain on the sidelines for the time being with a view to conserving buying power that advantage may be taken of any important liquidating movement that runs into a genuine temporary climax some time next week.

INDIANA PIPE LINE OMITS EXTRA

NEW YORK—Indiana Pipe Line Company declared the regular quarterly of 50 cents on the $10 par stock, payable Feb. 14 to stock of record Jan. 23.



Whatever your banking requirements, one of the following departments can serve you well

COMMERCIAL
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INVESTMENT SERVICE
(Webster and Atlas Corporation)

A Bank CAN Be Human

IN this organization there is no place for the cold, impersonal attitude which to many is characteristic of the banking business. Officers and personnel alike are sincere in their efforts to make your banking a pleasure. If prompt, courteous, and individual attention can do so, they have made this a *human* bank.



WEBSTER AND ATLAS
NATIONAL BANK
OF BOSTON
199 WASHINGTON STREET [AT STATE STREET]

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NEW YORK

Stocks: Weak; U. S. Steel, American Telephone and other leaders at year's low.

Bonds: Weak; rails at new lows for year.

Curb: Weak; market at new low.

Foreign Exchanges: Irregular; French franc sags.

Cotton: Lower; easy cables and heavy hedge selling.

Sugar: Higher; favorable European reports.

Market Averages

(Copyright, 1930, Standard Statistics Co.)

STOCKS

	50 Industrls.	20 R'r'ds	20 Util.	90 Total
Today	*117.4	*90.8	*150.9	*119.1
Previous day	120.8	92.3	155.8	122.5
Week ago	127.1	98.1	162.8	128.8
Month ago	129.3	100.9	167.5	131.5
Year ago	174.4	134.4	210.7	174.4
Two years ago	190.4	128.4	182.0	178.8
Three years ago, weekly average	143.2	123.0	124.2	136.7
High (1930)	202.4	141.6	261.3	205.4
Low (1930)	120.8	92.3	154.3	122.5
High (1929)	252.8	167.8	353.1	253.5
Low (1929)	141.3	117.7	156.3	140.2

BONDS

	10 Industrls.	10 R'r'ds	10 Util.	30 Total
Today	*85.5	*97.7	*97.0	*93.4
Previous day	86.0	98.6	97.4	94.0
Month ago	89.9	104.5	99.4	97.9
Week ago	88.3	100.4	99.0	95.9
Year ago	92.4	105.4	98.4	98.7
Two years ago	94.8	104.9	99.7	99.8
Three years ago, weekly average	96.9	109.4	100.5	102.3
High (1930)	94.9	109.8	101.4	101.9
Low (1930)	86.0	98.1	97.4	94.0
High (1929)	95.3	106.0	99.8	99.8
Low (1929)	90.4	100.8	96.0	96.3

*New 1930 low.

FALL RIVER CLOTH TRADING IS QUIET

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FALL RIVER, Mass.—Small sales only were made through regular channels this week in the local cloth market, but it is rumored that one local mill sold large quantities of voiles in the New York market, at a price that established a new low for such goods.

Outside of the rumored big voile deal, this market's trading included 4:37 sateens at 7¾ cents, and some orders of marquisettes, lawns and printcloth.

Today's prices on standard goods are as follows: 38-in., 64x60s, 6c; 39-in., 56x44s, 5¼c; 31½-inch., 48x48s, 3⅞c; 27-in., 64x60s, 4⅜c; 27-in., 56x52s, 4¼c, and 25-in., 40x32s, 2⅞c.

SHELL EASTERN PETROLEUM

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FALL RIVER, Mass.—The Shell Eastern Petroleum Products, Inc., is increasing its storage tank space here by dismantling a number of stills and other structures formerly used in refining processes. Plans for a 25,000 barrel storage tank have already been drawn up and it is said that another tank shortly to be constructed will be the largest on the Atlantic coast for storing either gasoline or oil.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

LONDON (AP)—Money today was 1½ per cent. Discount rates for short bills 2⅛ per cent, three months' 2⅛ per cent.

G. O. P. Leaders in the Senate Seek Peace With White House

(Continued from Page 1)

because, of all the counsels that have been dinned upon the President for months, the demand that he should take a more aggressive attitude toward the opposition has been the most frequent.

When he did act the reaction against him among the administration group in the Senate was resentful and disapproving. They listened with frank indorsement to three days of bitter attack upon the President by the Democrats and Insurgents and not one responsible leader among them rose to say a word in defense of the President's position.

It is not that the administration senators are aroused over the President's militancy. There have been occasions in the past, they point out, when they spoke in his defense when he assailed congressional critics. What they object to and protest against is the form that his denunciation took.

"It is ridiculous to say that I have issued any ultimatum to the President," James E. Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, majority floor leader, said. "Of course, we don't always agree with the President's ways and means of accomplishing ends that both desire. But the Republican senators of the Senate and the President are not in disagreement, however much they may differ temporarily over methods for carrying out the Administration's program, which we all are endeavoring to do."

Singled Out no Group

The administration senators hold that the President made no distinction between them and the Democratic-insurgent coalition; that what he did in substance was to point a loaded gun in the direction of the Senate and pull the trigger. They have no objection to his assailing opponents, but with the situation in the Senate such as it is, with certain Democratic leaders laboring under great political difficulties to cooperate with the Administration in putting through emergency and appropriation legislation so as to obviate a special session, for the President to issue a blanket attack was to "kick over the apple cart."

The White House on Dec. 13 gave no indication of a tempered mood. Despite telephonic conversation on the subject during the course of several days between the President and Mr. Watson, and personal messages counseling conciliation from the Senate group, through such close personal and politcal friends of the President as Simeon D. Fess (R.), Senator from Ohio, chairman of the Republican National Committee, and Frederick C. Walcott (R.), Senator from Connecticut, the Chief Executive remained unshaken.

It was stated in White House quarters that the appearance upon the Senate floor of the La Follette resolution, which by implication infers that the President is curbing relief legislation in the interest of large taxpayers, will be the signal for another presidential statement.

Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, had arranged with Republican floor leaders to bring his resolution up for consideration Dec. 12. Owing to the passing on of Lee Overman (D.), Senator from North Carolina, the chamber held no meeting, adjourning over the week-end. Mr. LaFollette thereupon announced that he will call up his declaration on Dec. 15.

Efforts of administration senators to get the President to withhold further action, at least to agree not to issue statements without consulting them, followed a conference between the President and Mr. Watson Dec. 12. Mr. Watson told a group of Republican leaders that the President felt keenly the failure of a party defense of his position.

This brought on expressions of widespread disapproval of the President's course, and it was determined to have Mr. Watson call the President on the telephone and inform him of this sentiment. This was done by Mr. Watson in the presence of the senators, who are understood to have stood about him while he was talking to the President and prompting him with protests against the Executive's policy.

Among those who participated in this incident were Dwight W. Morrow (R.), Senator from New Jersey; David A. Reed (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, and Arthur H. Vandenburg (R.), Senator from Michigan.

Hints at Another Statement

Later, Mr. Walcott visited the President at the White House. He returned with the information that the President was preparing to issue another statement. A second conference of administration Senators was held, at which it was determined to inform the President that unless he cooperated with them they would no longer assume responsibility for legislation.

Mr. Walcott and Mr. Fess called on the President Friday afternoon. The former stated afterward that the President had informed him that he proposed speaking out when he deemed that the occasion demanded, and Mr. Walcott added that personally he "hoped he would."

Owing to the week-end recess no statement was forthcoming from the President. Indicative, however, of his mood was the information, from White House sources, that the President viewed the action of the Senate in eliminating from the $110,000,000 emergency construction bill a provision which would have given him a certain degree of discretion over expending the appropriated items as contrary to the best interests of employment relief.

The deletion of the section, it was stated, would spare the President much pressure from numerous sources for relief, but at the same time it would "freeze" the appropriations so that instead of their being flexible they could only be used for the specified purpose. The hope was expressed that the matter could be adjusted in conference between the two branches of Congress.

ACCORD REACHED ON LEGISLATURE OF UNITED INDIA

(Continued from Page 1)

Crown will be represented as long as there are any "reserved" subjects which remain in its sole prerogative. A joint session of the two houses is recommended in case of differences of opinion between them.

On the question of powers allocated to the federal Legislature the subcommittee considers that a distinction should be drawn between policy and legislation on the one hand and administration on the other.

Delimitation of Functions

Precise delimitation of the functions of the federal and state governments in these spheres will be matter for negotiation, it being recognized that there are some matters over which the states will prefer to retain control of administration, even while allowing the federal Government control of policy.

The subcommittee is "strongly of the opinion" that there should only be one Legislature, even though some subjects with which it had to deal would not concern some of its members. This means that a separate British Indian Legislature, with a separate executive, would be avoided.

The list of subjects provisionally agreed upon as federal includes numerous items, chief of which are communications such as railway, air routes, inland waterways, shipping, posts, telegraphs, etc.

Then there are customs, currency and coinage, savings banks, legislation and policy in respect to commercial and industrial development, and control of opium manufacture. The federal Government would also control geological and botanical surveys, research, inventions, copyright, emigration, immigration, police, traffic in arms and ammunition, census and statistics.

Sacrifices Are Essential

The subcommittee recognizes that "any measure of federation involves for the states sacrifices in a sphere to which they have always attached the greatest importance for practical reasons as well as on the grounds of existing treaties and sentiment."

They recognize, on the other hand, the natural hesitation of the representatives of British India to accept any form of constitutional change which might be thought to endanger the unity of British India or those positive advantages which are derived from a uniform body of law and administrative practice.

"All parties of the subcommittee," the report continues, "were unanimous in preferring the welfare of India as a whole to individual claims of the interests they represent and in the conviction that only in the larger unity can the diversity of interests and policies be completely harmonized."

PARIS RADICALS OFFER MINISTRY TO DOUMERGUE

(Continued from Page 1)

ouard Daladier and Albert Sarraut are strikingly prominent.

In other words, a fighting ministry of the Center and Right has been succeeded by cabinet de combat of the Left, and vigorous parliamentary battles appear to be imminent.

The crisis now concluded, at least temporarily, commenced with the overthrow of the second Tardieu Government in the Senate by three votes majority Dec. 4.

Succession of Attempts

M. Barthou first attempted to form a ministry of conciliation, including representatives of both Right and Left parties but abandoned the attempt because the Radicals refused to participate in any combination in which the principal group which had supported M. Tardieu in the Chamber of Deputies was represented.

Pierre Laval next made a similar attempt but was obliged to give up when the Radicals refused to have a share in any cabinet which would include M. Tardieu himself. M. Laval had from the first declared he would not form any government without M. Tardieu, in whose cabinet he was Minister of Labor.

M. Steeg was the third to attempt solution of the knotty problem. He, too, desired at first to form a coalition ministry, but refusal of Center groups to abandon M. Tardieu, of whose majority they had formed an important part, made this impossible.

The latest cabinet builder was therefore obliged to form a frankly Radical Ministry in which Georges Leygues and two other members of Center groups accepted posts. As the head of this combination he must face a Chamber which is one of the most difficult in the history of the Third Republic in which to command a consistent majority.

Many Familiar Names Chosen for Ministries

PARIS (AP)—The following is the new Ministry formed by Jules Theodore Steeg:

Premier and Minister of Colonies, Jules Théodore Steeg.
Minister of Interior, Georges Leygues.
Minister of Justice, Henri Chéron.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Aristide Briand.
Minister of Finance, Louis Germain-Martin.
Minister of Budget, Maurice Palmade.
Minister of War, Louis Barthou.
Minister of Marine, Albert Sarraut.
Minister of Education, Camille Chautemps.
Minister of Public Works, Edouard Daladier.
Minister of National Economy, Louis Loucheur.
Minister of Agriculture, Victor Boret.
Minister of Labor, Edouard Grinda.
Minister of Pensions, Robert Thoumyre.
Minister of Air, Paul Painlevé.
Minister of Merchant Marine, Charles Danielou.
Minister of Posts and Telegraph, Charles Georges Bonnet.
Minister of Public Health, Correz Queuille.

TAXPAYERS ASK TIME

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. — The recently formed Poughkeepsie Taxpayers' Association made its first demand on the city administration Dec. 9 in the form of an appeal for a two months' extension of the period in which taxes may be paid without penalty or interest. The relief sought is only temporary, it was stated.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 21 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated, the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements, your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY INC. 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

FOODS, FRUITS, CONFECTIONS

MAISONNETTE SWEETS
50 STANDISH STREET, LOWELL, MASS.
Telephone 5148-W
Noisettes, per lb. $1.25
Soft chocolate with a burnt almond center
Pecan Ovals $1.25
Sent to any address in U. S. postpaid.

MFRS'. REPRESENTATIVES

I AM desirous of communicating with manufacturer or importer desiring representation in Chicago and contiguous territory; have sold successfully in this territory for the past 20 years; office already established; facilities also for carrying a small stock. S-52, 1058 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE

80 ACRES, 14 bearing fruit; good 8-room house; good schools, roads; noted pear country; ideal climate; close to town; $8000. CAPT. HILL, Kelseyville, Calif.

NEW 6-room stucco house, red tile roof, never been lived in, near Lake Winter Park, Fla.; special features; solarium breakfast room, shower bath, small patio; cash $4500, terms. J. F. JERSEY, 333 Anderson St., Orlando, Fla.

REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE, all branches. May I serve you? TED E. FELT, with DE BRUTON REALTY, 3029 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles. Office, DR. 5055. Res., WH. 4639.

ROOMS TO LET

MARGANN HOTEL
LOS ANGELES—A home that will appeal to you; all outside rooms; with or without bath; $1.50 to $3 day; $5 to $10 week. 735 Hartford; within walking distance shopping district.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

SALES ORGANIZER with large experience in scientific selling and sales management wishes to organize business in India. W. R. STOESSEL, Queen's Mansions, Bastion Road, Bombay 1, India.

STAMPS FOR SALE

SWISS PRO JUVENTUTE, 1913-1930, in sets and singles, mint and used; trial packets for $1.00; price list free. ROBERT JOH. PLOGERZI, Berne, Switzerland.

TO LET—FURNISHED

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—Palacio Apts.—Pleasing, homelike atmosphere; 1 to 4 rooms; radio; electric refrigeration; A-1 maid and telephone service; ideal living and shopping location; one block church, cars; just off Hollywood Blvd. 1665 N. Sycamore. GRanite 5176.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Furnished rooms and kitchenettes on U. S. Highway 40; special rates; tourists welcome. 1500 Linwood Boulevard. Telephone Linwood 2170.

LOS ANGELES, Traymore Apts., 523 So. Rampart, Wilshire District—Sunny, delightful one and two-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove, beautifully furnished, steam heat, daily maid service, elevator; garden adjoining; centrally located; R and B cars and bus to door.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., Westchester Apts., Westchester at Pico—New, fireproof, beautifully furnished, steam heat; 24-hour office service; daily maid service; on car line; cafe.

AGENTS

If you want a RELIABLE AGENT whom you can charge with your CONFIDENTIAL ORDERS IN EUROPE either for selling or buying, apply to
J. A. STRAUSS
Sworn Broker
P. O. Box 934, Amsterdam, Holland
Telegrams: Actief Amsterdam

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—West Burbank Garage equipped for all kinds of repair work; priced for quick sale. 1808 West San Fernando Road, Burbank, Calif.

DOGS FOR SALE

ST. BERNARDS
GIVE A PUPPY for Christmas; beautiful rough coat St. Bernards puppies; nicely marked. BONNY VIEW KENNELS, P. O. Box, Asheville, N. C.

Local Classified

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BOOK REPAIRING

OLD BOOKS REPAIRED
NAT. GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINES BOUND
COMMONWEALTH BINDERY
129 Washington Street, Brookline
Tel. Regent 1500

S. ERMAN, Successor to W. S. LOCKE
Rebinding All Kinds of Books
94 Portland Tel. Haymarket 0243 Boston

COINS AND STAMPS

COINS, stamps, bought and sold; catalog quoting prices paid, 10c. WM. HESSLEIN, 101 Tremont St. cor. Bromfield St., Boston.

CORSETIERES

THE slim silhouette achieved with the Spirella garment; appointments made for fitting with the new Spirella fitting garment. MARY S. CRADDOCK, New. No. 4262, Newton, Mass.

DOGS FOR SALE

WIRE haired Fox Terrier puppies; bred from champion stock both sides. A. HENRY, 90 Gainsboro St., Boston. Commonwealth 6927.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 806 Lexington Ave (62nd St) New York Regent 2234

COMMERCE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU
LEONIE L. WILLIAMS
505 5th Ave. New York City Vanderbilt 2007

LOUISE C HAHN Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions 280 Broadway New York City Telephone Worth 2080.

MISS ARNSON'S AGENCY supplies recommended assistants in homes, as attendants, governesses, infants' nurses, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, corner 115th. Cathedral 3351. N Y C.

VOCATIONAL BUREAU, Inc.
105 W. 40th St., New York City. PENna. 5389. Trained office personnel. Personal interviews only, 9-2 daily, except Saturday.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

ARTIFICIAL flowers made to order; Roses, $1.50 doz.; Jonquils, Tulips, Poppies, $1.20; Gladiolus, 25c stalk. MRS. DEWIT HOOKER, Cascade Heights, Atlanta, Ga. Raymond 3028-J.

GIFTS

CHINESE 9x12 Persian-Oriental Scatter Rugs, also End Tables, Lamps, Daybed, Secretary; sacrifice quick buyer. Lexington 9877. 215 East 31st St., New York City.

NAVAJO RUGS
Clifford Art & Gift Shop, Inc.
110 Tremont Street (Room 412), Boston, Mass.

GIFT SHOPS

GIFT AND CARD SHOP
"QUALITY" All Christmas Novelties Hand-Craft Tapestry Covers
"CUT PRICES" Unusual Cards Imported Pictures Imported Antiques
RISLEY
32 CLEARWAY STREET BOSTON

CHILEAN TELEPHONE RATE RISE REFUSED

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—The Chile Telephone Company has met a serious setback by the decree of Don Enrique Bermudez, Minister of Interior, refusing approval of a rise in telephone rates.

The company, whose capital is mainly British, had made proposals to the Government for increase of rates varying from 50 to 100 per cent. This proposal was tentatively accepted but as soon as this was made public protests were raised which culminated in a new decree suspending the authority for the proposed increases, which were to become effective Nov. 1. The decree establishes that the question of rates must be left pending until the company is organized on the basis of a Chilean company, that is, it must have a certain percentage of Chilean capital and Chilean employees, in accordance with a new law.

Local Classified Advertising

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APARTMENTS TO LET

Apartments
of unique charm and distinctive appointments

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PUBLIC NOTICES

EXAMINATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION AS TEACHERS AND NURSES 1930

BOSTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS: Examinations of candidates for certificates of qualification to serve as teachers and nurses in the public schools of Boston will be held in The Teachers College of the City of Boston, Huntington Avenue, near the Fenway, during the week of the Christmas vacation, beginning Friday, December 26, 1930.
Detailed information with respect to these examinations may be obtained by application to the Acting Chief Examiner, 15 Beacon Street, Boston.
PHILIP J. BOND,
Acting Chief Examiner.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES, STATE HOUSE, BOSTON
(D.P.U. 3935) December 11, 1930

CITY OF BOSTON
TRANSIT DEPARTMENT
December 10, 1930
Henry C. Attwill, Chairman,
Department of Public Utilities,
167 State House, Boston, Mass.
Dear Sir:—
By direction of the Board and in accordance with the provisions of chapter 341 of the Acts of 1925, as amended by chapter 394 of the Acts of 1930 entitled "An Act Providing for the Elimination of the Crossing at Grade at Governor Square in the City of Boston by Street Railway Cars using the Boylston Street Subway," I submit for the approval of the Board a plan numbered 17260 entitled "City of Boston—Transit Department, Plan showing alterations in and extensions to the Boylston Street Subway authorized by chapter 394 of the Acts of 1930," dated December 9, 1930, (altering Plan No. 17134, dated June 12, 1930).
This plan shows a further extension of the subway under Beacon Street, from that shown on Plan No. 17134 approved by your Board June 19, 1930 (D.P.U. 3935), to a point westerly of Audubon Road with an incline leading therefrom to reach the surface at a point approximately thirty feet westerly from the westerly side line of St. Mary's Street.
Yours very truly,
(Signed) T. F. SULLIVAN,
Chairman.

Upon the foregoing petition, the Commission of the Department of Public Utilities will hold a public hearing at its hearing room, 166 State House, Boston, on Thursday, December 18, 1930, at 2:15 o'clock in the afternoon.
By order of the Department.
ALLAN BROOKS,
Administrative Secretary.

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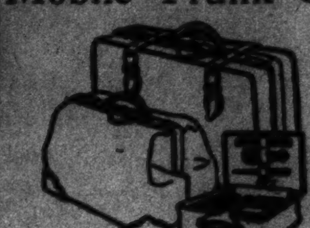
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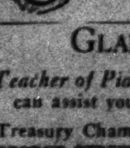


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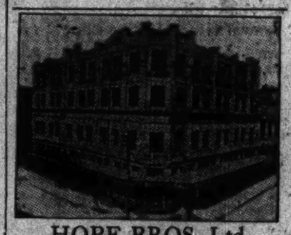
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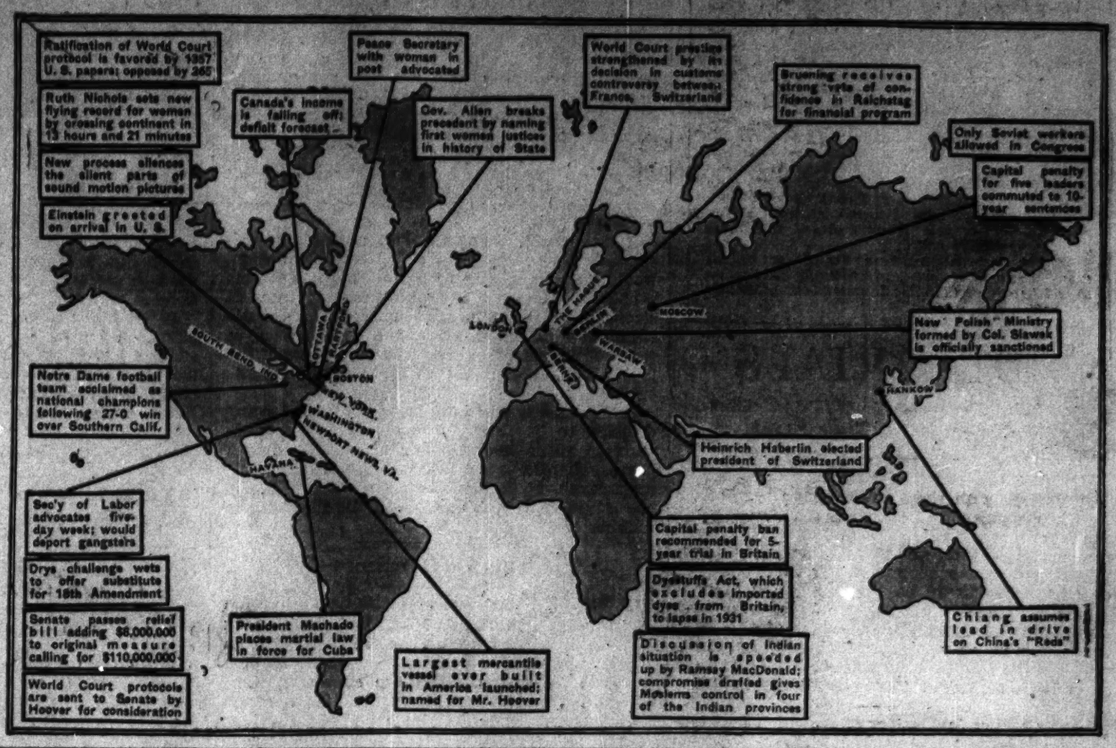
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DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance



All Nature



The Lobster

IN VARIOUS parts of the world lobsters are highly esteemed for the table, but the varieties most commonly placed on the market are found along the shores of the north Atlantic and in the Mediterranean Sea.

The lobster has a protective crust, or shell, and is therefore classified along with the shrimp, crab, barnacle and certain other marine animals, as a crustacean. In the natural state it is a blackish brown, tinged with green—but the shell turns red when the lobster is cooked.

Although equipped with slender legs, the lobster's chief method of moving about is by flip of its powerful tail, by which it can make sudden backward movements. The two front legs terminate in large claws with which it seises and crushes its food. Sometimes it burrows in the sandy bottom and makes a cache of food, which it guards vigorously. It seems to prefer fresh material, but it is not above doing scavenger duty.

The female may produce as many as 50,000 eggs, which become glued to the under surface of her body and are carried about with her for several months. Almost as soon as they are hatched, young lobsters begin a process of molting their shells which repeats itself at intervals until they have attained their growth. Specimens vary in size, occasionally weighing 25 pounds when maturity is reached.

It is a remarkable fact that when the lobster loses a claw it grows again. Estimates show that about 7 per cent of lobsters caught, exhibit various stages of this renewing process.

A Word a Day

Profane

This word comes to us from the Latin *profanus*, "unholy," compounded of *pro*, "before," and *fanum*, "temple"—the implication being, of course, that that which was before, or outside, the temple was unworthy of being in it.

We use the word as an adjective in the sense of "treating sacred things with disrespect; irreverent; impious"; also to mean "uninitiated in certain rites," hence, "of low or common standing." As a verb, the word is used to mean "to violate or desecrate; to put to a wrong or unworthy use."

Pro-fane' is accented on the second syllable; sound *o* as in *obey*, *a* as in *late*.

"Many churches in Russia are being profaned by anti-religious demonstrations."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor.

Brevities

Rochester Times-Union: And now at last all of the nations have those nice tariff walls that cause prosperity.

Los Angeles Times: Football: A very complicated game commonly won by picking up a ball somebody has dropped.

Ohio State Journal: Another hardy old expression which has taken on a new meaning since the invention of indoor golf is "putter around the house."

Punch: During recent army maneuvers one contingent went into action playing the bagpipes. This will once again raise the question whether these weapons should be used in civilized warfare.

A Quotation for Today

HOW happy is he born and taught,
That serveth not another's will;
Whose armour is his honest thought,
And simple truth his utmost skill.
—ROBERT BRIDGES.

The Mail Bag

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Dear Editor:

Last summer I had the privilege of going to Camp Kohaina. I liked it very much and hope to attend next year. Every morning at 7 o'clock reveille blows and then we either go for a dip in Lake Michigan or do exercises. We then get dressed and have flag raising and breakfast. A half hour is then devoted to reading the Lesson-Sermon, or other Christian Science literature. After that we have three classes, and then a half hour to get ready for lunch (the big meal is at noon). Rest hour follows, during which we can either sleep, write letters or read.

After our rest we have practice or competitive games between the two teams, Flame and Navy. Swimming is at 3:30, and then we are free until supper, after which mail is distributed. Taps is at 9:30.

I am almost 12 years old and in the eighth grade. Through the Mail Bag I have gained three very nice correspondents and hope to have many more.
Phyllis B.

Hyannis, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

Two, Four, Six, Eight, Who do we appreciate? Mail Bag, Mail Bag, Mail Bag!! That's what I want to say every time I receive a letter from one of my correspondents. Lately, quite a few letters have been finding their way down to old Cape Cod.

I have not been able to travel very much, but from the vivid descriptions given by some of my correspondents, I can talk intelligently about many countries and states.

My special hobby is collecting articles from various parts of the world. Some of my corries have sent me lovely cards, and various things from their homes. At school we had to give an illustrated talk on our hobbies. When I displayed some of my presents from other countries, I was one of the most envied persons in class. Then and there many of my classmates started to correspond with unknown friends.

I should love to hear from girls my age (13) everywhere. I promise faithfully to answer all letters.

Here's to the Mail Bag! May it live forever!
Dorothy S.

Detroit, Michigan

Dear Editor:

We live in the northwestern section of Detroit, and I am an aviation enthusiast, and build model airplanes. I would like to receive letters from anyone anywhere who is interested in aviation, provided that they can read and write English. I am nearly 16.

Detroit is a very beautiful city, if you keep in the better parts of it, and leave the slums alone. There are many interesting activities carried on here, mainly building automobiles. The Ford tri-motored airplanes and the Stinson airplanes are built near here, and the headquarters of the first pursuit group is within 25 miles of the City Hall.

I was at Selfridge Field, where the pursuit group is located, a week ago, for the Mitchel trophy races. There was quite a bit of exhibition flying, including formation flying, combat tactics and bubble chasing (in which the airplane tries to hit a rubber balloon with the propeller), and three fliers who did stunts while keeping in a perfect, very tight formation. It was the standard echelon formation, with wings no more than five feet apart, and in this formation they even did perfect rolls. Loops were common stuff to these men. They are certainly the cream of the Air Corps.

I must now close, and set the table for supper. With hopes of receiving a letter or two, I remain,
David G. H.

Colorado Springs, Colorado

Dear Editor:

I have never read The Christian Science Monitor much, but my mother is away this year where it is the only paper she sees. She called my attention to the Mail Bag, and my interest was immediately aroused. Ever since I studied French I have wanted to write to a French girl, but have wondered how to get in touch with one.

Although I was born in Lynn, Massachusetts, I have lived here most of my life. I think Colorado is a most wonderful place to live, especially Colorado Springs at the foot of Pikes Peak.

I am 16 years old and a senior in high school. I am very busy but find my work interesting, especially drawing, writing and music.

The Mail Bag is a most wonderful opportunity, and I send it my good wishes.
Ruth T. C.

Beryl B. (13), Chicago, Ill.—Interested in collecting stamps.
Virginia J. (13), Winter Park, Fla.—Especially from Hollywood, Calif. Belongs to Girl Scouts.
Mary Lou O. (14), Minneapolis, Minn.
Mabel H. (14), Judith Gap, Mont.—Especially from abroad. Studying piano, cello, voice and Spanish.
Ethel D. (15), Concord, N. H.
Marie B. (15), East Orange, N. J.

Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.

2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (3 cents equal 1 penny, British.)

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

Homonyms Puzzle

--- clock is just one
---- slow.
That ---- boat is
for ----.
He ------- who the
new ------ was.

Homonyms, as perhaps you may know, are words of different spelling, and different meaning, but which are pronounced in the same way. In each of the three sentences are two such words. Can you guess them? The dashes indicate the number of letters.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Numbered Birds Puzzle:

Seven	eight
two	ten
six	four
Five	One
Three	nine
(Swift)	(Heron)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



'Help the Boy'

Los Angeles

ONE of the purposes of the Optimist Club, composed of well-known business men, is to "Help the Boy." The organization in this city pays special attention to the boys in the Stricklin Home. These boys, about 50 in number, are wards of the court. They range in age from nine to fifteen years.

Recently members of the club were invited to dinner at the home and Mr. Lareway, the manager and supervisor, gave an interesting talk on its government. Every boy is welcomed into the home and made to understand that he is a member of this happy family, where love, happiness, freedom and the spirit of cooperation abide. He is accepted as a good boy who has made a mistake—and this mistake is to be corrected and forgotten. Then he is to leave the home and prove his trustworthiness by being a good citizen and helping other boys.

The boys do the work at the home, under supervision of Mr. and Mrs. Lareway. The dormitories are models of neatness. A weekly prize is awarded for the best kept dormitory. The table with the cleanest tablecloth at the end of the week wins the plate of fudge. The Golden Rule is in constant application and finds expression in the work the boys do, as well as in their play.

Many boys gain the best understanding of the love and the joy of home life that they have ever had and it remains with them as an ideal.

The boys prepared the dinner for the Optimist Club—and such a dinner! The big boys cooked and the little boys waited on table. Later the club provided some entertainment. When it was over Mr. Lareway, who had permitted the boys to let the dishes wait, said he would not assign the dishwashing to any boys but would ask for volunteers. Every boy's hand in the room went up!

When the dishes were finished the club members followed the boys to the dormitories to tell them good-night. There beside each little white bed knelt a boy in silent prayer, then Mr. Lareway led in the audible repetition of the Lord's Prayer.

The Optimist Club returned home fully convinced it pays to "Help the Boy."

In Lighter Vein

For Smart City Folks

"I don't suppose you keep anything so civilized as dog biscuits in this one-horse town, do you?" asked the tourist of the proprietor of the general store.

"Oh, yes, stranger," replied the merchant, pleasantly. "Quite a few folks like you come through from the city, and we aim to have everything they might ask for. Have 'em in a bag or will you eat 'em here?"

Hard Put

"I suppose you find many cases of extreme want during your visits to the poor."

"Yes, indeed. I visited a family only today, and actually they didn't have a drop of gasoline for their auto."—*Pathfinder.*

The Modern Farmer

Farmer Brown: "I hear you're going to put in a bathtub."

Farmer Black: "Yes, I bought it for a song."

Ask Him

The innovation Dad would appreciate is a miniature Christmas stocking.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. James E. Patton, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Monitor Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Pan-Europa by Easy Steps

AN ARTICLE in the current Yale Review, dealing with the Pan-European movement and written by Hjalmar Schacht, formerly president of the Reichsbank and one of the conferees who prepared the Young plan, sets up the proposition that economic rather than political consideration should be the foundation of any present attempt to further a European federation. Herr Schacht is not oblivious of the fact that in his very first presentation of the plan of a United States of Europe Aristide Briand rather more than hinted at the political implications of the project.

It was economic considerations which first led to the suggestion. Observation of the United States, and conviction that its prosperity is due to the fact that it has a home market of 120,000,000 people, unvexed by any internal tariff barriers whatever, led to the belief that Europe might be made into a somewhat similar coherent commercial and industrial entity. The original idea was that, protected by a general tariff from goods from without, the states of Europe might lower or altogether demolish the protective walls which they had put up against one another.

But M. Briand, after having presented this broad general idea to the Assembly of the League of Nations, in 1929, issued a more formal memorandum in which he opposed the complete removal of customs barriers within European territory and set up the proposition that security, achieved by political combination, was a condition precedent to economic coöperation.

He would have a European federal union, with a permanent European conference, made up of representatives of all European governments, with an alternating president. This conference would deal with political, economic and social problems not covered by the League of Nations. In brief it would be a parallel to the Pan-American Union, except that it would have power and authority which the Union does not possess.

Against this theory Herr Schacht argues vigorously, backing his protest with the rather significant statement that at the League of Nations Assembly "the mere political approach to the Pan-European problem made by France was supported by almost nobody." The few who did support it were representatives of those nations tied closely by military treaties to France. But at the same meeting it became apparent that economic combinations were already being made by neighboring nations, and may well spread so as to comprehend all Europe.

For example, nine agrarian countries of eastern Europe, Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Bulgaria, Rumania and Jugoslavia, had agreed upon a resolution for the elimination of competition and "dumping" among themselves. A number of the Baltic states, joined by Switzerland, asked for a study of the meaning of the so-called most-favored-nation clause of international treaties under the present system, with the purpose in view of having it so construed as to make neighborhood agreements possible without the necessity of taking the whole world into them.

Herr Schacht visions the multiplication of these neighborhood groups, or understandings, and out of them the growth of a recognition of the value of economic coöperation which may in time spread to all Europe. He distinctly disavows the purpose of encouraging the formation of anything like a combination antagonistic to the United States. On the contrary, he says very properly:

> A broader European market, not broken up into small units fighting one another with tariff schedules, would mean less political intrigue, less antagonism everywhere, and a stronger purchasing power for American goods as well as others.

This is sensible economic doctrine and has been upheld from the start by those who in America as well as in Europe hope to see some form of combination of European states that would do away with the commercial Balkanization of Europe. As Herr Schacht truthfully says, relative to the accomplishment of this:

> The natural way is through the economic combination of several members of the European body—a combination which, little by little, may be joined by the rest of the members if they see that by so doing they will promote their material prosperity without suffering interference with their political liberty. In the course of time and on such a joint economic basis, a closer political community may perhaps arise in Europe, as an everlasting guaranty for that sort of peace which is founded not on the suppression of some people but on the prosperity of all.

However, emphasis should be laid upon that phrase, "in the course of time." In the recorded history of the world 5000 years or more have been given over to the evolution of the complete individualism of nations. The era of the international socialization of nations is just beginning to dawn. Its fullest results will not be obtained in decades, and possibly scarcely within the existing century.

Reapportionment and Prohibition

THERE is considerable confusion of thought in the recent discussion of congressional reapportionment in terms of wet and dry sentiment. The basis of representation in a legislative assembly should be quite independent of the opinions of particular sections of the electorate or their party affiliations. Only by ignoring such considerations can an apportionment scheme give a legislative assembly the authority and influence which it should have.

The linking of apportionment with sectional attitudes toward prohibition is, however, indirect. Some who oppose the redistribution of representatives recently announced wish to use the number of citizens rather than the total population as the basis. They argue that the great industrial states of the East, like New York, Massachusetts and New Jersey, which have large numbers of foreign inhabitants who are not yet citizens, should not be entitled to representatives on a basis which includes such alien elements. The language of the Constitution, however, seems plain:

> Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed.

A new reapportionment bill, allotting representatives on the basis of citizen population, would therefore seem to be in violation of this provision. The cause of prohibition would not be strengthened by a measure of doubtful constitutionality designed to reduce the number of representatives who might favor a change of the prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution.

Prohibition is much too broad an issue for any decision to be finally influenced by the presence of aliens in particular areas. The proper course, therefore, is to discuss the reapportionment law as equitable legislation which will keep the House of Representatives at the manageable number of 435.

"If This Be Treason—"

IN VIEW of the recent Fascist demonstration in Berlin against Eric Maria Remarque's book and film, "All Quiet on the Western Front," a special significance attaches to an account of a conversation with the German author in Nouvelles Littéraires, Paris literary weekly, in which he says:

> If, from time to time, certain people in Germany accuse me of treason, it is because it is difficult to admit that one can love one's country and at the same time believe that war is not an excellent means of assuring human progress.

"A decisive piece of testimony in the cause of peace and international understanding by an author who today possesses the greatest audience in the entire world," Herr Remarque's declarations are characterized by Frédéric Lefèvre, writer of the article, which is reprinted in the December Living Age. When the editor of the Nouvelles Littéraires referred to the anxiety felt in France over the rise of the Hitlerites, the author replied that he was convinced in the very depths of his being that no one in Germany wants war, and then, pausing a moment, he repeated emphatically, "No desire for war really exists in the soul of the German people."

Herr Remarque's words recall that the press dispatches describing the demonstration in Berlin stated that only boys, students and young clerks took part in it. None old enough to remember the war at first hand participated. And it is asserted that the opposition of the Hitlerites to the book rises from the fact that the author depicts the bare atrocity of war, undiffused by a golden mist of sentimental so-called patriotism, showing the younger generation that war is not exactly what some Fascist leaders seem to want German youth to think it is.

It were well for Germany, for its youth, for the whole world, that those Nationalist leaders, instead of stirring up opposition to his work, ponder the statement of Herr Remarque that he has arrived at the conviction that one can love one's own nation above all others and still love all humanity and work with all one's strength for reciprocal understanding among nations.

Educators v. Politicians

SOUTHERN schools should profit by the action taken recently to prevent their being dominated by politicians. The suspension of four state-owned institutions in Mississippi by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools has clarified the educational leaders' position. They do not intend to tolerate undue interference.

Numerous faculty members in the Mississippi institutions had been dismissed by boards which the Governor controlled, the association was informed by a committee which reported:

> The wholesale dropping of scores of officers and teachers without warning, without charges, without opportunity of defense and without action by the administrative heads of the institutions, puts such a board outside the category of educational bodies. . . . The association is organized to deal only with educational boards. . . . Not only the control but the active management of these institutions was taken over by the Governor and a small group of his appointees, with which this group has nothing in common and can make no agreements.

The Mississippi institutions may be readmitted when they prove "the existence of an educational and nonpolitical administration." They will find it much easier to shake off political interference now that the association has taken such a firm stand. In deference to students already enrolled, the suspension does not become effective until September, 1931.

The educators who thus rebuked a political faction in one state have served the interests of all state-owned schools. Similar action by other standardizing agencies, whenever the occasion demands, would tend to keep the control of schools on a nonpolitical and genuinely educational basis.

A Matter of Speech

THIS year the American Academy of Arts and Letters has given its medal for good stage diction to George Arliss. No one who has enjoyed the incomparable art of Mr. Arliss will take exception to the choice. Precisely because of their enjoyment, they will indorse him, when, in offering thanks for the award, he inveighs against the "sloppiness" of American speech and the "snippiness" of English speech.

Not that Mr. Arliss thinks harshly of dialect or even of slang. Dialect is a distinct mode of speech, with the emphasis on distinct, and thus falls outside of his castigation. Indeed what delights would be missed in travel if pronunciation were ironed-out into a drab pattern of uniformity! There is scarcely any pleasure akin to that of the connoisseur when he happens upon pure Chaucer on some village green in England. And how the Englishman likes to pick out for himself the Mason and Dixon line of American speech!

No, Mr. Arliss would not be party to any movement which would rob the world of this vast variety of tonality. What he has in thought is "a decided objection to speaking well, a feeling that there is something unhealthy in good articulation." Not the distinct but the indistinct kind of speech is his bête noire. He puts the burden chiefly upon the youth on both sides of the Atlantic.

In America "sloppiness" explains itself. It consists of the "Ya" and "Yep" for "Yes" and other monstrosities. In England "snippiness" is rather more difficult to define, and Mr. Arliss is not helpful, seeming to take for granted that everybody is familiar with it. Perhaps he is referring to that mincing utterance which never does justice to the strong consonants and broad vowels of English speech. It always sounds as if the speaker were not quite sure of himself. Unfortunately it has attained quite a vogue because it is popularly associated with Oxford, though Beerbohm Tree, himself a master of diction, used to trace it back to the genteel sections of London, in the purlieus of Kensington Road.

Is Mr. Arliss correct, however, in laying all the blame on youth? Are not adults at least equally guilty of "snippishness" and "sloppiness"? The trouble will never be overcome until good speech becomes synonymous with good manners, and in this field the elders are still the arbiters.

Employing Jobless Acres

WITH all the space newspapers are devoting to the problem of giving employment to jobless workers, the recommendation made by Charles Lathrop Pack, president of the American Tree Association, to the Central States Forestry Congress, that more publicity be given to the necessity of supplying jobs for jobless acres would seem to have more than timely significance.

When viewed in the light of economics, there is not so much difference, after all, between a jobless acre and a jobless man. Each is a public liability; each is likely to deteriorate when unemployed; each represents potential wealth needing only the right sort of work to make the labor put forth count toward bettered conditions. Furthermore, the modern industrial revolution demands of each a wise selectivity in the choice of employment.

While more efficient manufacturing and marketing methods are forcing workers to seek new avenues of endeavor, technical progress in agriculture has likewise tended to an overproduction of certain land products which, as Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, has recently indicated, may force curtailment of farm acreage, with consequent jobless acres.

But whereas the solution to the problem of unemployed labor would seem to involve a complex readjustment in industrial affairs, Mr. Pack's remedy for the jobless acre is simplicity itself. It is merely this: put idle lands to work growing trees.

That such a course, too, would in time have a far-reaching effect on the unemployment situation as a whole is plain to those who have followed the retreat of the northern white pine belt, for instance, from the Atlantic coast across Michigan and on into Idaho, with its wake of sawdust piles, dismantled sawmills and nearly deserted towns where once swarmed busy workers turning the wealth of the forests into pay envelopes and savings accounts. Certainly the reëmployment of these idle acres would tend toward the reëmployment of many idle men.

Making Jack a Dull Boy

NOW that a federal judge has cast doubt from the bench upon whether golf is a pleasure, where is one to find the line of demarcation between what is work and what is play?

There comes the memory of a man who in his school days was always on the verge of running away to sea, or to the wilds of Siberia; in fact, to any spot on the face of the earth that would take him farthest from the family woodpile in the back yard, where he was set to work every Saturday making little sticks out of big and tough ones of oak and hickory, when he was firmly of the opinion that he should have been playing baseball.

That same man today enjoys nothing so much as spending a day at his place in the country sawing and chopping wood.

Work—like everything else—is relative.

What one must do is labor; what one chooses to do is play. Climb a rough, rocky mountain because one has to, and it is a tough job. Do the same thing with a merry crowd and picnic baskets, and it is fun.

There is a qualification to this. Do something that you are under constraint to do and let some one unexpectedly pat you on the back and tell you it is particularly well done, and what was work becomes play. Hard put to it is the man who cannot find some play in his work.

Perhaps that is what the judge meant when he wondered if golf was a pleasure.

Editorial Notes

The United States Post Office Department originated the Dead Letter Office in 1825. Its early transactions and business were of such little note, however, that no records were kept. Today, the quantity of undeliverable mail handled annually by this department soars in the millions. Christmas is near—do your best to give this department a much-needed rest—address your mail carefully.

American colleges show little evidence of "mass education." The ordinary ratio of one faculty member to each ten students is even lowered at Princeton, which has just reported 331 on the teaching staff for an enrollment of 2527. This explains the high cost of university training and the general rise in tuition rates.

The Federated Garden Club of Connecticut has ratified the edict that gladiolus is to be accented on the "o," and whether the plural gladioli or gladioluses is used the "o" is to have it. Well, that's one moot point settled.

That higher wages to women would allay men's unemployment, as a federal servant has said, seems paradoxical until one reasons that women thus could buy more and increase the demand for labor.

Mothers' "eat your spinach" campaigns have succeeded! A federal statistician says the consumption of green foods in the United States has doubled in seven years.

The Future of Schools of Journalism

By WILLARD G. BLEYER
Director of the School of Journalism, University of Wisconsin

AFTER a quarter of a century of academic instruction in newspaper craftsmanship there are today some twenty-five well organized and equipped schools and departments of journalism in American universities, nineteen of them members of the American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism. More than 200 other colleges and universities are offering one or more courses in some phases of journalism. Approximately 1200 students are being graduated from American colleges and universities each year with some technical preparation for journalism, given in connection with a four-year college course. Of these probably at least 1000 on the average take up some form of journalistic work after graduation.

While instruction in journalism has been developing, significant changes have been taking place in newspaper editing and publishing. The individual ownership of daily newspapers, characteristic of nineteenth-century individualism in general, has everywhere given way to corporate control. Due to consolidations and eliminations, the number of daily and weekly newspapers has been steadily decreasing. Chains of newspapers have been growing rapidly. The growth of cities and the expansion of distribution areas have greatly increased the circulation of individual newspapers. With nation-wide distribution of commodities resulting from mass production, newspaper advertising, both local and national, has grown tremendously. The newspaper publisher rather than the newspaper editor has become the outstanding figure in American journalism.

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In many respects newspapers show the effects of the epoch-making changes that have taken place in American business in the last few decades. The newspaper is regarded as an institution rather than as the mouthpiece of an individual. Newspapers tend to become standardized products, the ultimate control of which, as big business enterprises, tends to pass from the news and editorial staffs to the business departments.

In order to be successful financially, a newspaper must obtain a large volume of advertising, since advertising revenue constitutes from two-thirds to three-fourths of the paper's total income. To attract this volume of advertising a paper must have as large a circulation as possible. Consequently most newspapers try in their contents to appeal to the greatest possible variety of tastes.

Although cognizant of these rapidly changing conditions in American journalism, deans and directors of schools of journalism have clung to the idea that their function primarily is to train young men and women for the news and editorial staffs of newspapers, and only secondarily for the business departments of the newspaper. Under the terms of the Pulitzer bequest the Columbia University School of Journalism cannot include any phase of newspaper publishing in its curriculum, not even the theory of newspaper advertising. Most of the other schools and departments of journalism offer some instruction in advertising, as well as in the simpler types of newspaper management. No school or department of journalism at the present time provides as thorough preparation for the business department of newspapers as for the news and editorial staffs.

If, as seems likely, men and women in the advertising, promotion, and circulation departments of daily newspapers continue to receive larger salaries and more opportunities for advancement than workers of similar ability, training and experience on the news and editorial staffs, schools of journalism will find themselves called upon to devote more attention to training students for the various phases of newspaper publishing.

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With the steady reduction in the number of daily and weekly newspapers, it seems doubtful that the 1200 graduates of colleges and universities who go out each year with some training for newspaper work will be able to find positions. The newspaper profession could not assimilate so many recruits every year were it not for the relatively high turnover among the reporters and copy readers on the average paper. This turnover is largely due to the fact that reporters and copy readers, when after about five years' experience they find they have reached the maximum salary paid for such work and that there is no immediate prospect of advancement to executive positions on the news staff, often abandon their work to enter fields that offer more salary and more prospect of advancement, such as publicity, promotion work, advertising, and business in general. Thus promising young men and women are frequently lost to journalism, but their desertion of the profession makes room for a fresh lot of "cub" graduates from schools of journalism.

This failure of newspapers to offer sufficient inducements to retain on their staffs able and promising young men and women graduates of schools of journalism is the chief difficulty in the way of the adoption of the recommendation of the Committee on Schools of Journalism of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, put forward at the last annual convention, that schools of journalism be made graduate institutions to which a four-year general college course be a prerequisite for admission. This is not a new proposal. Deans and directors of schools of journalism have discussed the feasibility of such a plan for a decade, but they have felt that the salaries and opportunities on the average American newspaper did not warrant students spending six years instead of four, after leaving high school, in preparing themselves for journalism. The few schools of journalism that have offered a fifth year have secured a comparatively small number of graduate students, and these have been generally persons preparing to teach journalism, rather than to practice it.

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The crux of the matter lies in the fact that journalism, unlike law and medicine, is not a profession the requirements for admission to which are fixed by law. Anyone whom a newspaper editor is willing to employ may become a reporter, regardless of the amount of education that he or she has had. Office boys and girl stenographers, with no more than a common school education, have not infrequently been advanced, after some experience, to responsible positions on the news and editorial staffs of important newspapers. Young men and young women, who have been dropped from college after a year or two because they seemed unfitted for journalism, have often had little or no difficulty in obtaining positions in newspaper offices. Under such conditions it is difficult to demand even four years of college preparation, much less six years.

All these considerations indicate that the problem of preparation for journalism must be solved by newspaper editors and publishers. If newspaper executives desire six years of preparation beyond the high school, all that is necessary is for them to declare publicly that they will employ no new recruits who have less than that amount of academic training.

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If newspaper editors and publishers were to take such action, it would also be necessary for them to make positions on their news and editorial staffs as attractive, in the matter of salaries, hours of work, and opportunities for advancement, as are other vocations, such as law, medicine, engineering, and business.

The best method of handling the whole problem of preparation for journalism seems to be that proposed independently at recent meetings of the American Society of Newspaper Editors and the American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism, namely, that a thorough investigation of the whole situation be made by some competent outside agency, such as the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, which has already done valuable work of a similar kind for the professions of law and medicine. With the results of such an investigation of the opportunities in all the various positions on newspapers, and of the necessary preparation for these positions, both newspaper editors and publishers and heads of schools and departments of journalism would have before them the material for intelligent action. Surely the importance of the press in the democratic government and society of the United States is sufficiently great to justify one of the large foundations in undertaking such a study.

From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

PARIS

Stage Settings Library Formed

A LIBRARY of stage settings has been established by the Amicale des Régisseurs de Théâtres de France. This organization of stage managers has assembled a large number of pamphlets containing the instructions for producing numerous plays, which are now to be classified and preserved. Every stage setting deposited by a member of the association is reproduced under the control of the Amicale and sold during the five years following its production at a price fixed by the depositor. A part of the profit goes to the general fund of the association, which becomes the owner of the stage setting after a lapse of five years. The pamphlets will then be rented to inquirers for a charge of fifty francs each, or twenty francs to members of the association. The Amicale now has more than 200 members. It was founded in 1911, but has developed rapidly only in recent years.

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Oyster Beds Are Restocked

The once prosperous oyster fisheries in the Bay of the Mont Saint-Michel are expected to regain their former activity as a result of restocking the principal beds. This has been made possible through an appropriation by Parliament of 600,000 francs ($24,000) for this purpose. The operation of restocking the beds is a delicate one, which has necessitated a careful study of tidal currents and a thorough examination of the locality by technical experts. A committee of experts has now completed its survey, and it is hoped that the oyster fishery will soon regain the prosperity it enjoyed in the years previous to 1921, when the yield commenced to decline.

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Museums of City Greatly Enriched

That the museums of Paris have been greatly enriched during the last year is apparent from the report made to the Undersecretary of State for Fine Arts by Henri Verne, director of the National Museums and of the Ecole du Louvre. The Louvre alone has acquired by purchase or legacy thirty-four pictures, 240 drawings, Greek, Roman, Egyptian and Oriental antiquities, and statuary dating from the Middle Ages and the eighteenth century. This is in addition to 100 pictures painted by artists born before 1848, which have been removed to the Louvre from the Luxembourg Museum. Alterations, additions and improvements have been made at the Hôtel de Cluny, in the Musée du Jeu de Paume in the Tuileries Gardens, and at the Guimet Museum, which has been attached to the administration of National Museums. The number of visitors to museums in Paris and vicinity appears to indicate that the art treasures made available to the public are highly appreciated. The Louvre has had more than 500,000 visitors, the Luxembourg 102,000, and the Hôtel de Cluny 72,000. No less than 30,000 pilgrims have made their way to the Château de Versailles, 127,000 to Fontainebleau, 81,000 to Malmaison, 28,000 to Compiègne, and 16,000 to Saint Germain.

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$1,000,000 Refund Unclaimed

The Treasury finds itself almost $1,000,000 richer because foreigners who have lived in France in recent years have neglected to claim the refund which is due to those who paid the 375 francs ($15) fee for identity cards. The charge was some time ago reduced to 100 francs ($4), and those who had paid the larger fee were notified that, subject to certain formalities, they could recover the difference of 275 francs. Obviously many of these visitors had either returned home, or did not hear that a refund could be obtained, or did not desire to take the trouble of calling at the proper government offices to recover the amount involved. In the Department of the Seine, which includes Paris, 30,000 cards were issued at the higher rate, but there were only 8000 claims for refund before the time limit expired. When returns are complete from all portions of France, the sum unclaimed will probably amount to about $1,000,000.

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One-Man Auto-Bus on Trial

A one-man autobus is receiving its first trial in Paris. It has only second class accommodation, and passengers enter through a door near the driver's seat. Since bus fares are usually paid with tickets rather than coins, and the driver is too busy to attend to the stamping of the tickets, a special machine is situated at the entrance in which passengers insert their own tickets for cancellation. Tickets are sold from automatic vending machines located at bus stops. The one-man bus, if it proves successful, will make possible a considerable reduction in staff. The Société des Transports en Commun de la Région Parisienne, which operates the buses in Paris, estimates that 70 per cent of its expenditures is for wages and salaries.